

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES.

VOL. II.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1894.

NO. 30.

LATE STATE NEWS.

Gathered From All Sources and Condensed Into Short Paragraphs.

A barber in Russellville advertises to shave customers at cost.

Mr. John Y. Henderson of Jacksonville lost his barn by fire last week.

Beginning with the new year, Brewton will be a presidential post office.

There were twenty births and thirteen deaths in Selma during the month of November.

Anniston now charges cigarette dealers, either retail or wholesale, \$100 license a year.

The employees of the wagon factory at Florence have organized a brass band and fire company.

Sheriff Robinson of Jackson county was thrown from a horse a few days ago and badly bruised.

For the week ending 23rd, there were thirty-three marriage licenses issued in Madison county.

One of the first men arrested in Anniston during the Christmas holidays was an extra policeman.

Miss Mattie Amberson of Piedmont lost a finger in the machinery of the cotton mill at that place.

The Selma Times tells of twenty-two marriage licenses being issued in one day in Dallas county.

Mr. James Monroe Humphrey, sheriff of Tuscaloosa county, died in Tuscaloosa last Saturday night.

Dr. Wm. Lyman Wells, steward of the Marine Hospital at Mobile, died suddenly of heart disease Monday.

The 30th day of January has been fixed as the day for the primaries in Mobile to settle the majority question.

Four Indians passed through Selma a few days since on their way to Mt. Vernon to visit relatives. They were from the school at Philadelphia.

The house committee on elections has decided the Alabama case of Wheatley vs. Cobb unanimously in favor of Cobb, the sitting member.

The dead body of a young man was found near Lincoln, on the Georgia Pacific railroad, track by the section gang. It is supposed he fell from the train.

In the "wet and dry" election for the precinct of Hartsville prohibition received forty-eight votes and no prohibition 111. There was but little interest taken.

A little son of Mr. L. D. Fowler of Lauderdale county fell into a kettle of boiling lard a few days ago, and was so badly scalded as to cause his death in a short time.

The little son of Mayor Parker of Cullman, who was accidentally shot in the eye a few days ago, is now in a fair way to recover, the ball being found and extracted.

With the new year The Blocton Courier will be under a new management. Mr. Thomas McCumber having disposed of it to Messrs. John W. Callahan and G. D. Mitchell.

Mrs. M. Threelove of Mobile happened to a very bad accident Christmas day. She was standing on a chair when it tripped and she was thrown to the floor breaking one of her arms in two places.

Birmingham had a big fire on Tuesday last. The East Tennessee ticket office was burned besides many other business houses. Losses about \$50,000, with about \$20,000 insurance.

A negro named Mack Segars was lynched at Bentley near Troy, for the attempted rape on the 12-year-old daughter of J. W. Everage. After she identified him he confessed the crime.

Chief of Police McDonald of Birmingham has just received notice of his appointment to the vice presidency of the National Chief of Police Union of America. The honor is regarded as a very high one.

On Christmas day Sam, the 14-year-old son of Mr. Charles Black of Tuscaloosa, while hunting was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. The entire load entered his breast, producing almost instant death. The dead boy was a universal favorite.

The American Tribune, Indianapolis, Ind., publishes this item: "Of the friends of the late Capt. Brown, 9th Ala., Vol. confederates will learn something of his fate, as he was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19th, 1864. John Holliday, Kirkwood, Ill."

Charlie Barksdale dropped dead at Cordova a few nights since. He ran several hundred yards to catch a train and his heart ceased to beat just as he reached the depot. He was bookkeeper for the American Coal Company there. Barksdale came from Scottsville, Va., about four years ago.

Pat Cleaves, of Texas, a son of Hon. A. J. Cleaves, of Randolph county, Alabama, was burned to death in Texas a few days ago. Young Cleaves' store was on fire and he, in attempt to rescue some valuables therein, was penned in by the flames and burned to a crisp.

C. H. D. Malstraw, of Utah, has purchased 1,200 acres of land in Walker county, which he will at once put under fence and stock with 3,000 sheep. He is an old sheep raiser and says Walker county is the best place for sheep he ever saw. He says he will bring others to Alabama from the west.

At Bozeman, Joe Marbury, the 11-year-old son of J. H. Marbury, a wealthy lumber manufacturer, was carelessly handling a gun. The muzzle was near his abdomen, when he accidentally struck the hammer with his foot. The gun fired, the entire load going through the boy's body. At last account he was dying.

A posse of the friends of the notorious Sides boys broke into the jail at Russellville and liberated Dock and Lee Sides. They were imprisoned for the alleged murder of Postmaster Kirtz, at Guin, and was held in default of \$10,000 bonds. No blood was shed in the release of the men. This is the second attempt their friends have made to liberate them.

There has long existed a feud between the two men, growing out of disputes over stock running at large in the range. It is said that Norwood has frequently threatened to kill Englebert, and has several times waylaid him. Englebert also claims that Norwood on one occasion shot at him from ambush.

A few days since at the sawmill of W. C. Nickoll's, about ten miles southeast of Huntsville, the boiler exploded and killed the engineer, Ben Thomas, and the fireman, Amos Banks, colored. Banks was thrown a great distance through the limbs of trees and killed. Thomas was struck by a flying missile and fatally wounded. It is supposed that the steam was allowed to get too high for the capacity of the boiler. Both men leave families.

A serious shooting affray occurred Friday afternoon. Mr. M. Helgren, a country surveyor, was out in the woods tracing some lines. Robert B. Englebert, who lived near, had expressed a desire to have his line established when the surveyor came up, and word was sent him accordingly to come and join the party. When he came up he saw Henry Norwood, slung by a tree and instantly raised his double barrel gun and fired on him, shooting him in the left shoulder, back and head with buckshot. Englebert reloaded his gun, went home and got his horse and came to the station and surrendered.

The Anniston Pipe and Foundry company has been organized at Anniston, with F. C. Miller of Newport, Ky., president; J. K. Dimmick of Anniston, vice-president and general manager; H. B. Cooper of Anniston, secretary, and H. C. Peters of New York, treasurer. This company has been organized to operate the old Anniston Pipe works, one of the largest plants of that kind in the south, the buildings and yards covering twenty-five acres of ground, with a capacity for turning out 200 tons of the finished product daily. The new company will put the pipe works, which have been idle several months, in operation at an early date, probably some time in January.

Town Marshal Phillips of Pratt City, learned that a game was in progress in a notorious gambling den in that town, and summoning five other officers, went to take possession of the place. As his posse entered the room the lights were extinguished by the gamblers and a pugnacious fight commenced. During the fusillade the gamblers raised a window and most of them escaped. When the lamps were lighted, Henry Sherman, one of the gamblers, was found dead on the floor, and Sam Stern and Isaac Milton, two others, were groaning. It is said, with fatal injuries. One of the officers was also seriously wounded. It is thought that others of the gamblers were shot, as blood was found along the road by which they departed.

Montgomery was visited by a disastrous fire the past week. The fire broke out at 1 o'clock in the morning in the store on Commercial street occupied by Alexander McKinzie & Co., fancy groceries and liquors, and that store was completely gutted—loss about \$10,000, covered by insurance.

Over McKinzie's store was occupied by the Excelsior Printing Company, whose plant was completely destroyed—loss about \$10,000, insurance \$4,000. The plant of the Alabama Baptist in adjoining building was also destroyed. The Excelsior Printing Company had just completed a volume of the state supreme court reports which were awaiting binding, and they are in the ruins. Another valuable document destroyed was the brief of Col. H. C. Tompkins for the United States supreme court in the case of Gilmer vs. Josiah Morris. This suit is for nearly a million dollars, and the brief had just been set up and the proof was read yesterday.

Governor Jones has pardoned Charles Meineke, a German, who has for several years been a convict in the state penitentiary. He was convicted of the murder of an old man—Albert Lyons, of Russell county, Alabama. Lyons was shot while going to a well for some water after dark one night.

Meineke, who could scarcely understand English and who had just come over to this country, was employed by Lyons as a farm hand. He was suspected, tried and convicted of the murder. He pleaded innocence and claimed that Lyons' wife, who was young and dashing, had offered him a large sum to murder her husband so that she might get the money he possessed, which was considerable. He claimed that he had declined the proposition but was nevertheless convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

For the past two years the German citizens of the northern part of the state have been working on Governor Jones. Frank O'Brien, of Birmingham, has been largely instrumental in securing his pardon and the German citizens of that city presented him with a solid silver water service in appreciation of his kindly efforts.

A Fast Run. Frances J. Davies, a wealthy Chicago brewer, received word at New Orleans that his child was dying there and chartering an Illinois Central train, the tracks were cleared and Mr. Davies and his wife were whirled over the 1,000 miles at the rate of a mile a minute. He paid \$1,000 for the trip and broke all records between New Orleans and Chicago, making the run in 26 1/2 hours.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

An Alarming Decrease in All Classes of Business—Iron Output Below Average.

R. G. Dun's weekly review says: Starting with the largest trade ever known, mills crowded with work and all business stimulated by high hopes, the year 1893 has proved, in sudden shrinkage of trade, in commercial disasters and depression of industries, the worst for fifty years. Whether the financial results of the panic of 1837 were really more severe, the scanty records of that time do not clearly show. The year closes with prices of many productions the lowest ever known, with millions of workers seeking in vain for work and with charity laboring to keep back suffering and starvation in all our cities. We all hope the new year may bring brighter days, but the dying year leaves only a dismal record.

The review of different departments of trade given today exhibits a collapse of industry and business which is almost without precedent.

The iron industry attained a weekly production of 181,551 tons of pig May 1, but by October the output had fallen to 73,895 tons, and the recovery to about 100,000 December 1 still leaves 40 per cent of the force unemployed.

Over one-half of the woolen manufacturers are idle and, excepting a brief recovery in November, have never since new wool came in May, for all sales at the three chief markets in the eight months have been but 166,795,460 pounds, partly for speculation, the price having fallen 20 per cent for fleece, to the lowest point ever known, against 212,339,003 pounds in the same months last year.

Sales of cotton goods are fully a quarter below the usual quantity. The small advance attempted in boots and shoes a year ago was sustained, but with prices as low as ever, the shipments of boots and shoes from Boston are 24 per cent less than last year in December.

Not only manufactured goods as a whole, but the most important farm products are so low that farmers find little comfort. Official and other reports delisted traders with the notion that crops of last year were so short that famine prices would be realized on purchases. Numerous stocks were bought and held, with the aid of banks, until heavy receipts in the spring caused a collapse of wheat, pork and cotton pools.

Disastrous failures helped to produce the alarm, which soon made money impossible to get, but even at the worst hour of the panic prices were scarcely lower than they are now. Wheat has repeatedly sold at the lowest price ever known, and is but 1-2 cent above it now. Pork fell \$7 in an hour when the speculation burst, but sells lower yet today. Cotton was lifted a cent with accounts of scarcity in September, but has lost most of the gain and sells below 8 cents. Thus unreasonable speculations, by preventing the sale of surplus products, have proved a great injury to farmers at a time when their enforced curtailment of purchases is disastrous to all other industries. Clear evidence of the shrinkage in direct branches of business is afforded by answers already received to several thousand circulars requesting figures of sales during the last half of 1893 and '92.

Iron returns thus far aggregate \$40,558,180, against \$65,520,921 last year, a decrease of 38 per cent. Reports thus far of jewelry show a decrease of 29 per cent. It is curious that the only trade showing any increase as yet being groceries, the trade being 1 per cent larger than the last half of 1892.

In thirty-seven years covered by the records of this agency, the number of failures have only once been a little above 16,550 in a year. In 1893 the number reported has been 16,650. The aggregate of liabilities in all failures reported has in six years risen above \$200,000,000. This year the strictly commercial liabilities alone have exceeded \$331,422,939; the liabilities of banking and financial institutions have been \$210,956,864, and the liabilities of railroads placed in the hands of receivers about \$1,212,217,033.

Industrial Conditions in the South. The Tradesman, Chattanooga, Tenn., in its review of the industrial situation in the South for the past week reports the influences of the season are shown in a lessened number of new industries established during the week. In importance they are worthy of notice. In manufacturing and business affairs there is no material change of importance. The inquiry for and consequent firmness in the price of iron continues, and there is increased demand for coal mine products. No special change is to be expected pending the discussion and settlement of the tariff question.

The Tradesman reports twenty-four new industries as established or incorporated during the week, together with three enlargements of manufacturing and seven important new buildings.

Big Strike Imminent. A conflict is on between the receivers of the Northern Pacific railroad and its employees, including all the engineers, conductors, firemen, trainmen, switchmen, etc. The new schedule of wages adopted by the receivers, which implies a cut of 5 to 10 per cent. in the employees' pay, was rejected by the employees' representatives. A conference was held in St. Paul with General Manager Kendrick and the prospects are that on Jan. 1, when the new schedule is to go into effect, 3,500 men employed all along the road will quit work.

BURNED IT OUT.

Details of the Lynching of Sloan Allen in Mississippi.

The particulars about the lynching of Sloan Allen, colored, in Holmes county Miss., Friday night are as follows: After he was arrested for burning Nabors' body and house, after having hacked him to pieces, a regular inquiry began. It soon became apparent that the negro was guilty, though he strenuously denied it. A fire was built up and the negro was thrown into it for the purpose of extorting a confession. When the flames had burned him terribly he yelled that he would tell all he knew if released. He was promptly taken from the flames. He said he and a white man named Jim Berry were the guilty ones. An investigation showed that Berry was innocent. The negro was for the second time cast into the flames and badly burned. On promising to tell the truth he was again taken out. This time, with himself, he implicated three or four other negroes, who upon investigation, proved conclusively their innocence. For the third time Allen was thrown into the flames, and on promising to correctly tell all about the murder of Nabors he was removed, more dead than alive. He said that only he was guilty. He told where considerable of the money stolen could be found, and where he placed the bloody clothes he had on when he hacked the body of Nabors to pieces and buried the residence. Allen was then turned over to some negroes, who then hanged him and burned his body. The negroes were as greatly enraged over the terrible deed as were the whites, and insisted on burning his body as he had burned Nabors. Nabors was a respectable white man, an old bachelor, who lived alone with the negro youth. The sole motive of the crime was robbery. The amount secured was \$5 in gold.

THE SOUTH'S ADVANTAGE.

The Cotton Mills Paying Good Dividends.—The Coming Industry.

Augusta Chronicle: In a year of unexampled depression of cotton manufacturing in the eastern states, the mills of Georgia and South Carolina have been running on full time. With climatic advantages, cheap water power and raw material at first cost all large factories have made money and paid dividends. Mills in and around Augusta make a splendid showing for the year just closing. The Augusta factory, capital \$600,000, paid a 6 per cent dividend; the Enterprise Manufacturing company, capital \$750,000, 6 per cent; the Silbey Manufacturing company, \$1,000,000 capital, 6 per cent; and also the King Manufacturing company, capital \$600,000 and the Granite Manufacturing company has increased its capital during the year from \$400,000 to \$600,000 and will pay a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the increased capital. The records of these mills show that the south is the most inviting field for cotton manufacturing and the indications are that in the near future new factories will be started in this section. In 1880, the south consumed 200,000 bales of cotton. In 1893, the southern mills consumed 600,000 bales. There could be no stronger evidence of the south's superiority over the north in its advantages for cotton manufacturing than that during the past year northern mills have been shut down while mills in the south have been running on full time and have paid good dividends.

A Big Strike Imminent.

A strike of alarming proportions will be instituted by 1,600 miners in the vicinity of Belleaire, O., on January 1st, if the operators do not revoke their decision to cut wages on that date. The miners affected are those employed along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Some time ago the operators announced that they were unable to pay 70 cents per ton as heretofore and Jan. 1 would reduce to 60 cents per ton, the wages paid to West Virginia miners. The claim of the boss was that they could not compete against West Virginia, coal and pay 10 cents more per ton for mining, alleging under this arrangement West Virginia coal could be sold at the mouth of the Ohio mine for less than Ohio operators themselves could sell their own coal.

On the other hand the miners claim that the bosses can make a good profit with wages at 70 cents per ton. They have decided to refuse the reduction and unless some compromise is agreed upon within a few days all will lay down their tools New Year's Day.

Will Whistle Hereafter.

The major general commanding the United States army has approved that part of the new tactics providing for officers giving commands, under certain circumstances, by whistles instead of by word of mouth. The whistles are to be placed in the cross pieces of the guards of the sword, and an order has been issued to the commanding officers of the Springfield armory and the Rock Island arsenal to make this alteration as promptly as possible.

Ho is All Right.

Thirty days have passed since George Woodruff, a wealthy farmer of Frankfort, Ind., has slept. Mr. Woodruff was afflicted with the same strange malady a year ago, when he went sixty-five days without sleeping. He is to all appearances healthy and works each day. His case is attracting great interest among the medical fraternity, his physician having utterly failed to produce even a stupor with drugs.

GENERAL NEWS.

Wholesale Summary of the News of the Week Gathered from Every Quarter.

San Francisco had a \$500,000 fire the past week.

The Santa Fe railroad is in the hands of receivers.

An Earthquake shock was felt in Pennsylvania the past week.

A vote will not be taken on the tariff bill before the last of January.

Mitchell, the pugilist, has arrived at Jacksonville. He was greeted enthusiastically.

The Bakers' Union, of Chicago is on a strike, and the consequence is a bread famine.

President Cleveland and Secretaries Gresham and Lamont spent Christmas in hunting ducks.

Another train robbery was committed on the Kansas and Arkansas road, a few nights since.

Pendergast, Mayor Harrison's slayer, has been found guilty of murder and will receive the death penalty.

The prospects are that the balance in the treasury of available cash will reach the lowest figure ever recorded in its history the present week.

It is becoming somewhat interesting now to see which will win in Florida, the Governor or the sporting men in charge of the Corbett-Mitchell fight.

Gov. Fishback of Arkansas has written a letter to President Cleveland complaining that the Indian Territory is an asylum for dangerous criminals of all kinds.

Heavy fighting is reported to have occurred at Rio, on Christmas eve. The result of the engagement is not fully known, but both sides are said to have suffered severely.

Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Lewis, a young Jewish rabbi, from Charleston S. C., was married a few days since, and while on his bride tour went crazy and had to be confined in an asylum in New York.

J. S. Madison, ex-speaker of the house and the present Chairman of Ways and Means Committee of the Mississippi legislature, died very suddenly at his home near Brookville, N. O. county.

Jos Dan Jam, who sent threatening letters to President Cleveland, Vice-President Stevenson, Senator Mills and other prominent public men and for whom the police in several cities have been looking, has been arrested.

Governor Walke has issued his long-talked-of call for a special session of the legislature to meet Jan. 10. The call consists of about 5,000 words and mentions over thirty subjects on which legislative action should be taken, in the Governor's opinion.

At a meeting of the representative men of Atlanta a few nights since, it was decided to begin at once on the Cotton States and sub-tropical exposition which will be ready for opening about one year hence. The business men of the city have pledged themselves to raise any amount necessary for the movement.

Corbett and Mitchell were arrested in Jacksonville on Thursday. The arrest was according to a prearranged programme of the Duval Athletic Club in order to test the law in Florida in reference to glove contests. They gave bond. The Club will now precipitate the suit by making an application for a writ of habeas corpus.

Frances Ragan asked the city authorities of Chicago to lock him up for the winter as he feared that he would set fire to Chicago. He said twice he had committed arson, serving a term of seven years in a Canadian prison, and having been recently released from the Michigan City penitentiary after an imprisonment of six years for arson. The man will be held pending investigation.

Are the Letters Genuine.

Two letters were picked up on the streets at Abilene, Kansas a few days ago by a country woman and handed to the police. One letter is from Topeka, dated December 10, and says: "We have concluded to make two jobs out of the White House business. We will take the oldest child first. We can get her all right. Mollie will get her and hand her over to us, and we will keep her till the reward is offered. It means thousands to us to get this child Ruth, and we will get her, too, in January. Address me in Chicago. We will go right on."

The other letter is from Minneapolis and written prior to the one already quoted. It said: "We have everything ready for the White House and will send Grover to hades when the bill sounds. We will also get our \$20,000. We will start for the White House now. We have never failed in our job and won't now. There is much in the houses of gold bugs and Vanderbilt."

The letters bear evidence of sincerity, and the police considered them the work of cranks. A queer acting individual who was around the city early in the week declaring that he soon would be rich is supposed to have been the recipient of them. He has gone east and has not been located.

Worse Than a Comet.

There is great excitement among the negroes at Waycross, Ga., on what they consider a sure sign that the world is coming to an end. They report that there was seen a brilliant star of great size, oblong in shape, and having a tail at each end. It was encircled by a halo and had across it a dark belt, which, they claim, was like a coffin, and a cross distinctly seen. The result is that the superstitious negroes are greatly excited, especially in the country, where they are preparing for the end.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS.

Atchison, Kansas, is overrun with tramps. Snow in Colorado mountains is ten feet deep.

Mr. Gladstone is recovering from his late attack and will if no set back occurs, soon be out again.

Reports from India state that there are 50,000,000 people on the verge of starvation in that country.

The entire plant of the Carnegie works at Homestead have resumed operations. A reduction of 2 1/2 cents per hour has been made in the wages of machinists and 2 cents per hour for other laborers.

Governor Mitchell of Florida says Corbett and Mitchell shall not fight in Florida without the Supreme Court decides he has no power to prevent it.

The public debt statement issued on Tuesday shows a reduction of \$5,000,000 in the balance available for the payment of the public debt.

M. M. Allison, a prominent lawyer of Jasper, Tenn., was to have been married one afternoon last week but backed out as he and the prospective bride stood up before the "Squire, to the discomfiture of the young lady who entreated him to fulfill his agreement, but to no avail. Great indignation prevails among the bride's friends.

News from Valparaiso, Inl., tells of an awful explosion that occurred at one of the pumping stations of the Indiana Natural Gas company. While workmen were in the station engaged in repairing a leak in a pipe the escaping gas took fire from a lantern which they knocked over, and in a moment an explosion took place which threw the workmen in every direction, some of whom were thrown fifty feet and terribly burned. It is thought that at least seven are fatally injured.

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY.

Two Babies are Brained and the Mother is Burned.

A horrible story of the superstition of the Mojave Indians is told by a gentleman just from Needles, a town on the Colorado River, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railway. He had heard the details just before he took the train, and they seemed to be corroborated by an account given in a local paper, The Eye, which he brought with him.

The Mojave Indian reservation is about half a mile from The Needles, and the aborigines are virtually their own masters, having their own laws and superstitions. From Sanders's account, on Tuesday last, a tripple murder was committed under the plea of a tradition by the Indians. One of the prettiest squaws of the tribe, known as Loneta, was married, according to the savage rites, about a year ago. She was a comely girl, only 18 years old and had picked up some education. He husband was one of the bravest and appeared to be very fond of her.

Sunday last she gave birth to twins, and, as a result, a grand pow-wow was called for according to the Mojave tradition, the squaw who has twins is a witch and a consort of evil spirits. The penalty has always been death for the babies and the mother.

Loneta's husband was so fond of her that he made a strong plea for her and her babies, but it was of no avail. The medicine men held that the old custom must be observed, and the two little ones were brought forward and brained with a club. Loneta was kept for a more trying ordeal, which she suffered without complaint. Every one of her personal belongings were gathered and put into her "shack" and she was ordered inside. She hid her husband far away and went in. The entrance was closed, straw and brush were piled about the frail structure and fired, and in two hours nothing but a few embers remained to tell the tragic story.

Officers at The Needles learned the facts too late to interfere, and the poor squaw, with this horrid torture, passed to the happy hunting ground, where her ill-starred off-spring had preceded her.

Out of Work.

Bradstreet's agency has been trying to obtain reliable information as to the number of unemployed wage-earners in the United States and has succeeded in gathering some facts which are very impressive. Correspondents in one hundred and nineteen of the principal cities in the country send reports showing that there are in enforced idleness in those cities 801,855 wage-earners and that nearly two million people are dependent on these idle workmen. A summary of the reports is given as follows:

New England, 6,200 unemployed; 154,400 dependent.
New York and New Jersey, 223,250 unemployed; 568,750 dependent.
Pennsylvania, 151,500 unemployed; 449,200 dependent.
Central Western, 227,340 unemployed; 448,310 dependent.
Northwestern, 64,900 unemployed; 175,800 dependent.
Pacific Coast, 25,800 unemployed; 47,000 dependent.
Southern, 43,065 unemployed; 122,650 dependent.
Totals, 801,855 unemployed; 1,956,110 dependent.

Carnegie's Generous Offer.

Andrew Carnegie has written a letter from New York to Robert Pitcairn of the citizens' relief committee of Pittsburgh offering to duplicate all contributions made by the citizens of Pittsburgh for the unemployed, to the amount of \$5000 for each working day for two months. If the highest possible figure is realized the donation will amount to over \$260,000.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Items of General Interest that are Occurring at the Capital City.

Individual Income Tax. While some of the members of the ways and means committee are working during the recess, others are making a holiday of it. In fact it is claimed that little can be done until the eleven majority members come together and accept either majority or minority reports of the sub-committee on internal revenue. Messrs. McMillin and Bryan reported a plan in favor of an individual income tax. Mr. Montgomery reported against it and suggested the plan of a tax on the incomes from invested wealth. Mr. Montgomery defends his plan and says he could get into any community and combat any argument for the plan suggested by the other members of the committee.

"In the first place," said Mr. Montgomery, "if a man has \$100,000 and engages in any business enterprise he will give employment to many people and is a benefit to the community. If he makes \$200,000 a year and spends it, I don't care how the money gets in circulation and benefits the people. If the profits are invested in stocks and bonds, the man does not spend it but gets a return in interest, and upon such returns he should pay taxes for support of the government. The money which a man earns and spends is kept in circulation, and no matter where or how, it reaches many people, and is constantly doing good. When a man having \$1,000 or any such man chooses rather than invest it himself to loan it to those who are more venturesome, who have more energy and enterprise and who wish to engage in business on such capital, he becomes a drone in society, is supported by the work of other persons, and he should not complain if he is taxed for a very small part of his profits."

While Mr. Montgomery was talking Mr. Stevens, of the committee, said in a jocular manner that he believed he would win over members of the committee who disagreed about the income tax to support a proposition to put a duty on sugar to make up the deficit, which was expected to be raised by the tax on incomes. This is only an indication that all the members of the committee are not altogether satisfied with the income tax proposition, and that a duty on sugar is yet a question to be considered.

ODD LITTLE ITEMS.

There are about 250,000 words in the English language.

The unclaimed funds in the English courts amount to \$339,252,410.

One-quarter of all the people born die before six years and one-half before sixteen.

A year on Jupiter is equal to eleven years, ten months and seventeen days on our globe.

The fashionable cat at the national show in London this year is blue and long-haired.

To be perfectly proportioned a man should weigh twenty-eight pounds for every foot of his height.

In 1552 books on geometry and astronomy were destroyed in England as savaging of magic.

Japan has no fewer than 700 earthquake observing stations scattered over the empire.

With a load of 400 pounds a camel can travel twelve or fourteen days without water, going forty miles a day.

It has been discovered that cholera germ is seldom fatal to a system impregnated with tobacco.

An inch of rain means a gallon of water spread over two square feet, or about 100 tons to every acre.

Among all drinks, soda water is the seldomest adulterated. Among intoxications beer is the freest from the evil.

The number of insane persons in Ireland has increased from 249 per 100,000 population in 1880 to 369 per 100,000 in 1892.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - Manager.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., JAN. 3, 1894.

Secretary Carlisle wants more bonds, yet he says there is plenty of money in circulation.

The price of the products of the farm are lower than they have been for fifty years, the Sherman law ought to be repealed again.

What is the difference between the policy of the Democratic and Republican parties? One is in office and the other wants to be.

The Wilson bill butts wool on the free list, but protects clothing by a duty of 45 per cent. Wool is a product of the South and West, while clothing is a product of the east.

THE COURT HOUSE.

Considerable discussion is now going on in regard to the election soon to be held to permanently locate the court house of this county. The county seat is now at Columbiana. Calera desires the county seat to be removed to that place, claiming that it would be more accessible and convenient to the citizens of Shelby county, than where it is now located; if that is a fact then the court house and other public buildings should in justice to the citizens of Shelby county be transferred to Calera. Columbiana wants the court house to remain here, Calera wants it removed there, but it is not a question as to what Columbiana or Calera desires, but which is most convenient and accessible for those who have business to transact at the county seat. There are 16 beats in Shelby county: Columbiana is more accessible to the voters of beat 1-2-8-9-10-11-14-16 whose aggregate vote is 1,939 Calera is more accessible to beats 3-4-5-6-12 and 17 whose total votes is 1,248 Calera is more accessible to about 2/3 of the votes of beat 7 whose vote is 250. There are several other questions of vital interest to the voters and tax payers of this county. Within the last 15 years, there has been expended about twelve thousand dollars in improving the public buildings at Columbiana and we now have as good and substantial buildings as any county in the State of like wealth and resources. In the second place if the court house is ever located at Calera or any other place in Shelby county, the tax payers will have to foot the bill, and we say this without any reflection on the good people of Calera whose generosity and liberality have prompted them to offer to build the court house and other buildings should the court house be located there, neither do we propose to impugn the motives that have induced the generous propositions; but the cold facts stare us in the face that neither Calera or Columbiana or both together able to float bonds to the amount of thirty or forty thousand dollars, if both towns should guarantee their payment, they could not be sold at 50 cents on the dollar, because bonds could never be paid in full without confiscating the property of the citizens.

The Condition of the Treasury.

The Constitution. The fact that Mr. Carlisle has withheld his annual report leads to the belief in some quarters that he has been and is now seeking a remedy for the condition of affairs that exists in the treasury. That condition, while not serious, is far from reassuring, and yet the remedy for it is very simple, for it is nothing more than the remedy which every prudent business man applies to his own affairs whenever he finds they are going wrong. The treasury is in a depleted condition. The gold reserve has run down below \$84,000,000, and beyond this the treasury has less than \$9,000,000. This condition is the result of the fact that in the eleven months of the present year the government has paid out more than it has taken in. There has been a deficit in every month except May and June. In May there was a surplus of \$98,000 and in June a surplus of \$1,718,000, but the deficit in nine months amounted to \$36,468,000. Naturally enough, those who are

this state of affairs. One of the remedies suggested is a new issue of gold bonds, to be accompanied by the funding of the arrears of pensions amounting to \$35,000,000 annually into low interest bonds. Mr. W. E. Curtis, the assistant secretary of the treasury, has been in New York talking with the great bankers there who seem to be the arbiters of our financial legislation. These great bankers, as we learn from current publications, have been very kind to Mr. Curtis. They have treated him with the utmost politeness and have assured him that they would be found doing business at the old stand whenever a crisis arises. They told him that they would undertake to furnish \$25,000,000 in gold for export before the treasury reserve would be called on, but beyond that they could make no definite promises.

Mr. Curtis discussed with the great bankers the idea that Mr. Carlisle has of issuing one-year 2 per cent bonds redeemable at pleasure, but it is not definitely stated whether this proposition was received with approval or not. The great bankers, however, are not likely to be in favor of a 2 per cent call bond. What they want is a 4 per cent long-time bond—something they can take pleasure in—something that will add to the profitable industry of coupon clipping.

But the simplest remedy for the condition of the treasury is the best, and it must be just such a remedy as a prudent and an experienced business man would employ in his own affairs. When such a man finds that he is spending more than he makes, what does he do? He increases his income if that be possible, but if he cuts down expenses. Would he improve his condition by borrowing money and adding the interest to his expenditures? If he had, as the treasury has, resources that can be turned into money—the silver seigniorage, for instance—he would utilize that resource before he would go into the business of borrowing. To borrow would be merely temporary relief and would add to his liabilities.

In the case of the treasury the remedy is obvious. Its expenditure is greater than its revenue. The remedy is to increase the revenue. There is the income tax from which an annual revenue of sixty or seventy-five millions a year can be obtained, and there is the article of sugar on which a revenue duty can be placed. But the trouble is, the money brokers want bonds. They sent gold out of the country to force the issue of bonds and John Sherman's last speech in the senate was a cry for bonds in order to insure "a stable currency." Mr. Carlisle has steadily refused to consider the proposition to issue bonds, but the pressure on him will become heavier and heavier as the deficit in the treasury increases.

But what is congress in session for? Have the people's representatives no time to consider the questions that affect most largely the interests of the public? Congress is to take a holiday, but the selfish interests that are seeking to saddle a new debt on the people in the shape of a bond issue remain in session from year's end to year's end. They are steadily at work, and they will carry their point unless congress provides some measure of relief.

Pass the Wilson bill! If it is necessary to collect a revenue from sugar and from other articles that are now on the free list let the bill be so amended. But there should be no delay!

Editor Advocate: Please allow me space in your paper to say a few words about the removal of the court house. I do not desire to say anything against Columbiana. I simply wish to state facts. Columbiana is a nice little town, but it is not the place for the court house, a large number of those having business at the county seat travel on the railroad, and Calera is the most accessible place in the county; she has three railroads, the L&N, E. T. V. & G., and the Alabama Mineral, and they pass right through the town, while Columbiana has only two, and one is only a branch road that has no regular schedule, and another objection is that the town is 2 1/2 of a mile from the depot, and parties attending court or going there on other business, have to walk a good distance along the public road as there is no side walk or pay 25 cents hack hire.

Another thing, in a growing county like Shelby, it will be necessary in a few years to build a new court house, and as Calera

proposes to build one free of cost to the county it seems to me it would be wise to accept her generous offer, and remove the court house and have new and substantial buildings put up free of cost to the tax payers of Shelby county. Justice.

X Roads Dec. 30th, 1893.

Editor Advocate: Dear Sir, I have heard it whispered around that Calera, a small town, down in the south-east portion of the county, about one and a half miles from the Chilton line wants the court house, jail and poor house of Shelby county, and they want them so bad, that they say they will build them all, and present them to the county free. This is strange and there must be some mistake about it, I have been there a few times, and once, while there, asked where the school house was, and I was taken away down in the southern part of the town and shown a little long house and was told that was their school house.

I am of the opinion Mr. Editor that any town that can build no better school building than was shown me, is hardly able to build all the necessary buildings for a county town, but may be that is the best the Calera Land Company can do just now.

Is it not strange that people will not provide for their own children and yet say they want to present a county with \$25,000 or \$50,000 dollars worth of property?

Why, don't you know they will not do it?

If the court house and jail they are going to build free for the county were to compare favorably with their Academy, would they not be pretty things to behold.

Let Calera do something for its own children and then maybe we will believe it when it says it is going to do great things for the county.

The old adage is "Charity should begin at home."

Yours for the children and for the county. IRA.

TWO BANQUETS COMPARED.

People's Party Paper, Atlanta, Ga. In 1891, The New York Board of Trade gave a feast—at Delmonico's. In 1893, The New York Chamber of Commerce gave a feast—at Delmonico's.

Substantially the same men gave the Banquet; and substantially the same men were bidden to it.

In 1891, Harrison was President: Mr. Windom was Secretary of the Treasury.

In 1893, Cleveland is President; and Mr. Carlisle is Secretary of the Treasury.

In 1891, the givers of the Banquet were partly Republican, and partly Democratic.

In 1893, they were partly Democratic, and partly Republican.

In 1891, the chief speaker was a Republican.

In 1893, a Democrat.

In 1891, the main subject of discussion was Finance.

In 1891, the same.

In 1893, the Republican Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Windom, said just what the Bankers wanted him to say.

In 1893, Mr. Carlisle, the Democratic Secretary, did the same.

In 1891, Mr. Windom's speech was mainly aimed at silver.

In 1893, Mr. Carlisle's speech took the same direction.

In 1891, the Republican said silver money was ruinous to Commerce.

In 1893, the Democrat said the same.

In 1891, Mr. Windom died at the table before the feast was ended.

In 1893, Mr. Carlisle survived the feast, to enjoy for a brief space, the rewards of his infancy.

In 1891, the Democratic newspapers all denounced Windom's speech, because it was so unfriendly to silver.

In 1893, the Democratic papers praise Carlisle's speech because it is so unfriendly to silver.

In 1891, there were a lot of fools who believed that there was some real difference between a Northern Democrat and a Northern Republican.

In 1893, some of those fools can still be found.

In 1891, they were fools for want of information.

In 1893, they are fools for want of sense.

Reduced Rate Tickets.

On account of the Christmas and New Year holidays, the E. T. V. & G. Ry. System will sell tickets at two cents per mile traveled to points not exceeding 300 hundred miles. Tickets on sale Dec. 22nd to December 25th inclusive, and Dec. 30th to Jan. 1st, 1894 inclusive. Good to return January 3rd, 1894.

Apply to agents for tickets and further information.

L. A. Bell, D. P. A., Selma, Ala., B. W. Wrenn, G. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

HOW'S THIS FOR NERVE?

The Answer of a Populist Lawyer in a Suit on a Note.

TOPEKA, KAN., Dec. 14—A prominent Populist lawyer named Root yesterday filed a remarkable answer in a case brought for the collection of a \$3,000 note in the District Court. He asks that President Cleveland, John Sherman, Tom Reed, D. W. Voorhees and J. K. Hudson be made parties to the suit because they conspired to pass the Repeal bill, and thus depreciate the currency of the country. Root says in his answer:

"The answering defendant further shows to the court that by the terms and conditions of said note of \$3,000 it is made payable in lawful money of the United States of America, and that by the action of the Congress of the United States held in the autumn of 1893, by the repeal of the Sherman law, it so decreased, limited and withdrew from the channels of trade a great portion of the money of the United States of America, that this defendant is unable to comply with the terms and conditions of said note, said action of Congress not being aided or abetted by this defendant, and was wholly beyond his control; this defendant therefore prays that the terms and conditions of said note requiring him to pay to said plaintiff the sum of \$3,000 and interest thereon may be held in abeyance until the Congress of the United States of America shall restore to the channels of trade the lawful money withdrawn therefrom by the act known as the Wilson bill repealing the Sherman law; that the terms and conditions of note and mortgage and the contractual right of the defendant in said contracts have been so modified by the enactment into law of the said Wilson bill that this defendant in justice and equity should pay but 50 per cent of the \$3,000 until said Wilson bill is wholly repealed and the supply of lawful money of the United States be restored to the same proportionate volume that obtained in 1893, when these contracts were entered into; that Tom Reed, John Sherman, Dan Voorhees, G. Cleveland and J. K. Hudson be made parties defendant and be required to show cause why they conspired together to decrease the volume of money, and what they were paid by the creditor class of this country for enacting the terms and conditions of said conspiracy into law. Wherefore, defendant prays that the plaintiff may recover only \$1,500 upon said note, with interest at 7 per cent from date of default."

National Bank Circulation. It may be interesting to note the fluctuations in the volume of national bank circulation during the past fifteen years:

In 1878 there was outstanding in national bank notes, \$325,000,000; in 1879, \$328,000,000; in 1880, \$343,000,000; in 1881, \$364,000,000. Here the yearly increase ceased and a decrease began which continued steadily until last year. In 1882 the national bank notes had fallen to \$357,000,000; 1883, to \$356,000,000; 1884, \$339,000,000; 1885, \$317,000,000, 1886, \$306,000,000; 1887, \$279,000,000; 1888, \$252,000,000; 1887, \$211,000,000; 1890, \$186,000,000; 1891, \$167,000,000. In 1892 there was a reaction and the national bank circulation increased to \$172,000,000. By June 30th, this year, it had increased to \$178,000,000; by July 31st, to \$183,000,000, and on August 31st, last, it had increased to \$198,000,000. The August increase in national bank circulation of \$15,000,000, was greater than the increase for the whole of the previous year.

It is also interesting to note the ebb and flow of gold during the past fifteen years. By calendar years, the figures are: 1878, net imports, \$1,800,000; 1879, \$74,000,000; 1880, \$70,500,000; 1881, \$75,000,000; 1882, net exports, \$25,300,000; 1883, net imports, \$16,000,000; 1884, net exports, \$13,000,000; 1885, net imports, \$12,200,000; 1886, \$27,900,000; 1887, \$35,700,000. In 1888 the tide began to run against us, and the adverse flow cannot be said to have wholly stopped yet. In 1888 the net imports were \$23,500,000; 1889, \$38,900,000; 1890, \$3,800,000; 1891, \$34,000,000; 1892, \$59,000,000.

S. J. Evans

Calera, Ala.

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The American Farmer & Farm News.

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After he has provided himself with his home paper, the next consideration of those who are not within easy reach of a first-class daily newspaper should be to select a first-class weekly newspaper supplying all of the general news of the world, and paying special attention to features which are of particular interest to the household and the farm.

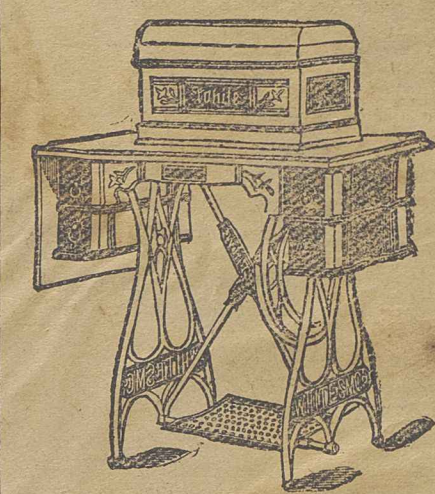
Just such a paper is The Weekly Constitution, published at Atlanta, Ga., and having a circulation of 150,000 copies a week, the largest of any weekly newspaper published in America. It is essentially a farmer's paper and stands at the head of the weekly press of this country. Its agricultural department alone is worth the subscription price of the paper, while it numbers among its contributors such well known names as Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Joel Chandler Harris, Sarge Plunkett, Bill Arp, and hosts of others whose reputations are world wide. Its women and children's departments are prepared with a special view to please the little folks and the women, and its news columns literally cover the face of the earth.

Then a strictly agricultural and stock paper comes next, and the paper everybody wants is The American Farmer and Farm News. This valuable journal is a recent union of four of the oldest standard agricultural papers in America. Its columns contain only the very best original matter, especially written by the most noted agricultural writers, such as Dr. Galen Wilson, T. Greiner, Dr. Hoskins, Henry Talcott, Fanny Field, Miller Purvis, J. M. Rice, J. E. Read, N. J. Shepherd and other experts in practical farming. Its articles are invariably terse, simple and reliable, and it is more widely quoted than almost any other farm journal.

We are enabled to offer the THREE papers, the Advocate, the Constitution, and the American Farmer for a little more than the price of one, and we will take great pleasure in forwarding to the Constitution and American Farmer, for any names sent us, accompanied by \$1.65 in cash.

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Notice.

All parties indebted to the late firm of Mitchell & Finley are hereby notified, that suit will be brought first January 1894, unless the parties pay the amounts due or make satisfactory arrangements.

Longshore & Beavers,

Notice No. 14,157.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 17, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has

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One copy six months, .50
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E. T. V. & G. Time Card.

Trains on the E. T. V. & G. railway arrive at Columbia as follows:

NORTH BOUND.
No. 4, Mail and Express, - 12:22 p. m.
No. 24, Local Freight, - 2:30 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.
No. 5, Mail and Express, - 3:35 p. m.
No. 23, Local Freight, - 6:40 a. m.

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. L. F. Box, Judge.

Chancery Court—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, chancellor.

County Court—Regular terms begin the second Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, judge.

January 3rd, 1894.

Subscribe for the Advocate.

See election notice in another column.

The county alliance meets here on the 5th inst.

Will Parker, of British, was in the city Sunday.

Wm. Seales, of Shelby, was in the city Monday.

I. W. Baily, of Calera, spent Sunday at the Central.

J. M. Leonard, of beat 7, was in the city last Monday.

Congress demonetized silver but we still take it at par.

M. S. Wilson, of Longview, was in the city last Friday.

J. E. Jackson, of beat 9, was in town Monday on business.

Commissioners court was in session Monday and Tuesday.

L. R. Kendrick, of beat 8, was in the city Saturday on business.

W. A. Norris, of Shelby, was in the city a short while last Monday.

Don't forget to subscribe for the Advocate if you want the news.

The permanent location of the court house, is now the "burning issue."

Mr. Will Seale and wife, of Childersburg, spent Thursday in the city.

W. H. Sturdevant, of Bamford, was in the city last Monday on business.

Willie Milner, of Birmingham, was in the city last week visiting relatives.

Willie O'Hara, of Birmingham, spent Christmas with the home folks.

Mrs. D. B. McMath school opened up Monday, after taking a week Christmas.

L. W. Jackson, of British, spent several days last week with friends in the city.

W. B. McMath, of Gurnee, spent the holidays with his friends in Columbia.

The Misses Abaniss of Randolph, are visiting the family of John S. Leeper.

Miss Ella Belle Mallory of Alpine, spent Christmas in the city, visiting friends.

Dr. J. H. Sims, who has been absent some time at Centerville, returned Thursday.

Miss Jane Nabors of Siluria, spent several days last week with relatives in the city.

Dr. E. B. Teague preached an able sermon at the Presbyterian church last Sunday.

Henry Fellen, of New Orleans, is visiting relatives and friends in the city this week.

Joe Roberts, of Childersburg, was in the city Monday on his way to Greensboro to attend school.

W. A. Stone, of Wilsonville, was circulating among his friends in Columbia last Saturday.

Miss Ida O'Hara, who is teaching school at Longview, spent the holidays with her father's family.

G. H. Jackson, of Newcome, Tenn., has been in the city a few days visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. Frank Nelson of British, spent several days last week in the city visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. James Evans and wife spent a few days last week on Yellow-Leaf, visiting relatives and friends.

Jim Millstead arrived home from Chicago a few days ago, to spend the holidays with his father's family.

A good new years resolution, is to resolve that I will at once pay for the Advocate for one year in advance.

Miss Lillian Upshaw of Coosa county was in Columbia last week visiting the family of W. R. A. Milner.

Misses Lena and Pearl Hendricks of Retiro, Ala., were in the city last week, the guests of Mrs. H. W. Nelson.

Miss Lucy Leeper who has been attending school at Danville, Ala., is on a short visit to relatives in this place.

The Shelby Minstrel gave an entertainment at the Court House on Dec. 23, for the benefit of the new school house at this place, quite a crowd were present, and were well entertained.

On last Wednesday evening at the Presbyterian church at this place, Mr. Charles J. Christian and Miss Ellie Milner were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, by Rev. W. I. Sinnott, of Talladega. Miss Ellie is a daughter of our townsman W. R. A. Milner, and is an intelligent, and accomplished lady, and the groom is fortunate indeed in securing one with so many graces of person and character. Mr. Christian is a son of J. P. Christian, general manager of the Shelby Iron Company, and is an upright honest, and industrious young man, quite popular; and was a Captain of a Company at the State University.

The attendants were: Miss Lillian Upshaw of Talladega Springs, with Mr. George Averytt, of Shelby; Mr. Louis Christian, of Shelby, with Miss Helen Oliver; Mr. Herbert E. Reynolds, with Miss Nora Leeper; Mr. Neil McMillan, with Miss Anna DuBose; Mr. Leroy Christian, with Miss Ella Belle Mallory of Alpine. Ribbon girls: Nellie Parker and Anna Milner; ushers, Messrs. C. C. DuBose and Henry Milner.

The church was handsomely decorated. After the marriage an elegant reception was tendered the bride and groom at the residence of D. R. McMillan, Esq. The Advocate extends congratulations to the happy couple and hopes their journey through life may be pleasant and profitable and that no dark shadows may ever cross their pathway.

Murder At Shelby.

On last Thursday night Dec. 28th 1893, J. A. Seale, was killed at his home in Shelby. Shortly after he died his wife notified Mr. Walter Merrell, and a large crowd soon gathered at his home. His head was horribly cut and battered, by some instrument; a jury was summoned, and an inquest held. His wife testified that he fell in the door cut and bleeding, and that she took his shoes off, and placed a pillow under his head and went to give the alarm, she says there was no one present when he came home. He had been drinking of late, and it is said that he and his wife were not on good terms. The jury after sitting for several hours brought in a verdict charging his wife with the killing, and she was at once arrested and committed to jail; she claims to be entirely innocent of the crime. A preliminary trial was set for hearing last Monday.

HYMENEAL.

At the residence of the brides father, Mr. W. A. Tallant, on the 27th, inst. Rev. S. S. Crumpton, officiating, Mr. H. C. Moss, of Calera, and Miss Carrie Tallant of Columbiana were married. The bride is a charming and amiable lady. Mr. Moss is a prominent business man of Calera, and one of the most prosperous and upright citizens of Shelby county.

The Advocate extends congratulations to the groom and his fair bride, and wishes for them all the joy possible in this life, and hopes their bargain may sail smoothly and pleasantly over the sea of life and ultimately land safely in the haven of rest.

On Dec. 21st, quite a number attended the closing exercises at the Columbiana High School; the students acquitted themselves well and the patrons and friends were well pleased with the advancement made by the pupils. Prof. Greek and his able assistant Miss Louella Teague deserve credit for the manner in which the scholars acquitted themselves, the recitations and essays showed that they had been well trained, and that their young minds were being stored with such knowledge as would fit and prepare them for usefulness in life.

Married.—On the 21st, at the residence of the brides father, Mr. A. J. Richardson and Miss Sallie Stone. The groom is a son of D. G. Richardson of near Columbiana, and is an honest up-right young man. The bride is an amiable and attractive lady and the groom is to be congratulated on securing her heart and hand. The Advocate joins with many friends in extending congratulations, and wishes them much happiness through life.

The entertainment at the Baptist church last Sunday evening by the Sunday school, was quite a success. The little folks and the larger ones performed their respective parts well, and both the management and the scholars deserve credit; the proceeds were for the benefit of the Orphans Home, located recently at Evergreen.

Lost one small black and tan terrier or rat dog, bitch. Jumped off of train at station, Thursday evening, anyone finding her, and turning over to depot agent; I will give \$5 dollars.

W. W. Little, M. D., Stanton, Chilton county, Ala.

A large crowd from Shelby, was in Columbiana last Monday, witnesses in the case of the state vs. Anna Seale, charged with the killing of Alfred Seale.

Miss Annie McMillan, who has been attending College at Livingston, arrived home on Dec. 22st, to spend Christmas with the home folks.

N. Thomas, of Yellow-leaf called to see us while in town last Saturday, and made the Editor smile, by handing over a silver dollar.

George Mason and Joe Cromwell are at home on a short vacation from Greensboro, where they are attending school.

J. S. Jackson, of beat 9, was in Columbiana last Saturday and remembered the Advocate with a years subscription.

Election Notice.

The State of Alabama, Shelby County.

In the matter of permanently locating the county site of said county, be it remembered that on this, the 22nd day of December, 1893, at the Court House in said county, I, John S. Leeper, Probate Judge in and for said county and state, do hereby order that an election be held in said county at the respective voting places in said county on the first Monday in February, 1894, for the purpose of permanently locating the county site of said county. And said election shall be in the manner and under the same restrictions and penalties as are now provided by law for the election of members of the General Assembly. Done in pursuance and under and by virtue of "An Act" of the General Assembly of said state, approved February 21st, 1893, page 937 of the acts of Alabama 1892-3.

JOHN S. LEEPER,
Probate Judge.

The State of Alabama,
Shelby County.

Notice is hereby given that an Election will be held in and for said county at the respective voting places therein, on the first Monday in February, 1894, for the purpose of permanently locating the County Site of said county, as is provided for by an act of the General Assembly of said State, approved February 21, 1893—Acts of Alabama, 1892-3, page 937.

H. W. NELSON,
Sheriff of Shelby County.

The following managers and returning officers have been appointed for said election:

Beat 1—box 1, E. B. Nelson, John A. West, Henry W. Parker, Sheriff, returning officer, box 2, W. A. Walburn, W. E. Merrell, V. C. Hayes, J. W. Thompson, returning officer.

Beat 2—G. E. Abbott, Wm M. Carden, Alf Merrell, Thos R. Lovett, returning officer.

Beat 3—J. M. Huggins, N. V. McClinton, F. H. Hardy, Charles H. Fields, returning officer.

Beat 4—box 1, Charles B. West, George Munroe, E. F. Vest, James G. Harris, returning officer, box 2, Dr. H. W. Harrison, E. K. Huey, John Cunningham, Joe McMullen returning officer.

Beat 5—John Harmon, Columbus Benton, W. H. Sturdivant, M. N. Howard, returning officer.

Beat 6—J. D. Ruffin, Wm D. Lacy, Thos Griffin, Dan Lambert, returning officer.

Beat 7—C. B. Elliott, Sr., W. R. Turman, M. S. Wilson, C. C. Hale, returning officer.

Beat 8—J. S. Ferrill, P. N. Gilbert, J. W. Phillips, E. S. Martin, returning officer.

Beat 9—J. F. Pope, E. W. Holland, John Roberson, Amos Daniel, returning officer.

Beat 10—D. W. Kidd, T. G. Florig, C. N. Pitts, M. E. Bates, returning officer.

Beat 11—J. E. Adams, A. F. Carden, F. P. Day, J. A. Mardis, returning officer.

Beat 12—W. W. Webb, R. F. Johnson, Andrew Wilson, Earl Cross, returning officer.

Beat 13—Rufus M. DeShazo, J. P. Pearson, J. M. McLaughlin, Dave Lee, returning officer.

Beat 14—Thos H. Baxley, Jobe Morgan, J. L. Vandiver, M. V. Lowery, returning officer.

Beat 15—C. C. Elliott, Wm Seale, Dr. A. E. McGraw, H. I. Adams, returning officer.

Beat 16—W. S. Cross, T. D. Padgett, Ollie Cost, A. W. Cost, returning officer.

JOHN S. LEEPER,
W. R. A. MILNER,
H. W. NELSON.

Prof. A. M. Burney.

President of Howard Female College, Gallatin Tenn.

Adds His Testimony as to the Benefits He Received From the Electropoise.

In answer to yours, allow me to say that in the month of April last I was induced by feeble health, superinduced by the second attack of la grippe, to use Electropoise.

Immediately after using it I felt a returning sense of vigor and my accustomed good health, and have been improving all the time since, and now regard my health as good as at any time in my life. As a consequence of la grippe I had muscular rheumatism from which I have not suffered any since I began to use the Electropoise. My wife has been using the instrument recently, with very marked improvement, for general debility.

Speaking from experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the instrument has wonderful curative effects.

A. M. Burney,

President Howard Female College, Gallatin, Tenn., January 19 1893.



With the only complete bicycle plant in the world, where every part of the machine is made from A to Z, is it any wonder that Victor Bicycles are acknowledged leaders? There's no bicycle like a Victor, and no plant so grandly complete as the one devoted exclusively to the manufacture of this king of wheels.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

BOSTON, WASHINGTON, DENVER, SAN FRANCISCO.



W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

The history of the bicycle is in all that pertains to crudeness, novelty and the subsequent rapid development of lines which were the foundation of the modern bicycle of today. Since 1816 the inventive genius of man has been at work upon the construction of cycles; but not until 1860, when the American velocipede appeared can it be said that cycle manufacturing took even the slightest form of industry. The bicycle of today is a radically different affair of that of five or six years ago. Within this period the safety bicycle has superseded the dangerous high wheel, cushion tires succeeded solid ones, and these in turn have been placed among other back numbers by the more modern pneumatic tire. The highest grade bicycles of 1893, such as the world famed Victor bicycles have probably reached the stage of development where many more improvements are improbable if not impossible. The maximum and minimum in weight have been reached and it is now assured that from 28 to 35 pounds is the proper standard, varying from the former for a racer to the latter for very rough usage and heavy riders.—Scientific American.

Notice No. 14,380.
Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 21st, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on January 6th, 1894, viz: Rufus T. Hale, Homestead entry No. 19,732, for the NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of section 6, tp 21, south, of range 2, west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Willis Ozley, Charles Esmen, William Muse and Walter Douglass, all of Longview, Ala.

Notice No. 14,385.
Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 14th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on January 6th, 1894, viz: Isaac N. Gilbert, Homestead entry No. 19,380, for the E 1/2 of S W 1/4, S E 1/4 of R 1 W, section 18, tp 19 south of R 1 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William A. Hooker, James E. Brasher, Alexander B. Brasher, William C. Brasher, all of Highland, Ala.

Notice.
All parties indebted to D. W. Evans are hereby notified that we have instruction to sue on all notes and accounts that are not settled by the 1st of February.

Indian Wars.
Congress has passed an act granting pensions to soldiers who served in the various Indian wars. For information address:

LONGSHORE & BEAVERS,
Columbiana, Ala.

PARTIES
Needing anything usually kept in a First-class, Reliable

Liquor House,
Will find it to their advantage to send their orders to

J. F. Warwick & Co.,
TALLADEGA, ALA.
Orders Promptly Filled, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Notice.
State of Alabama, Shelby County—Probate Court of said County.

A. M. Elliott, deceased—Estate of. This day came B. L. Moore, administrator, de bonis non, of said estate, and filed his statements and report, setting forth that said estate is insolvent, and praying that it may be so declared. It is ordered that the 11th day of Dec. 1893, be appointed a day for hearing and determining the same, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

JNO. S. LEEPER,
Judge of Probate

To the Farmers.
I will sell you a Piano, Organ or Sewing Machine and let you pay 1/3 this fall, 1/3 the fall of '94, and the balance fall of '95. I will ship them to you on ten days' trial, and should the instrument not prove as represented I will take it back, paying freight charges both ways.

I have pianos from \$175 up, organs from \$30 up, and sewing machines from \$15 up. Bicycles, typewriters, sheet music and all kind of small musical instruments.

Catalogue sent free. A two-cent stamp might save you several dollars.

E. E. Forbes, Anniston, Ala.

For Rent or Sale.
A fine piece of land, 180 acres, about 40 acres in cultivation, six miles west of Columbiana, five miles from Calera, two miles north of Shelby Springs, on the Tuscaloosa road, for rent or sale, on easy terms. Good buildings, plenty of water, fine timber and good range. Apply to B. L. Moore, Columbiana, or Irvin Bailey, Calera, Ala.

Call on, are address,
W. B. Brown,
Columbiana, Ala.

LESTER, MASON & CO.

Are now ten years old, and have always paid cash and discounted their bills, and are therefore able to sell and do sell goods as low as the lowest. They try to

KEEP A FULL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
Notions, Shoes, Hats, Clothing, Groceries, Furniture, Stationery And School Books.

TRY THEM IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN.
Good Flour At \$3.65 per Barrel

and everything else in proportion
They will also be prepared in a small way with Dolls, Candies,

Nuts, Raisins, also Bibles, Books, Etc., Etc., for

THE HOLIDAYS.

THE PEOPLE'S
ADVOCATE,

PUBLISHED BY—
The Advocate Publishing Co.,
COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA

A. P. LONGSHORE, General Manager.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Pianos and Organs Bicycles and Typewriters for sale on Easy Payments.

Sheet Music 10c I Can and will save you money.

IF SO WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

E. E. FORBES,
Anniston, Ala.,

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED

—THAT—
I HAVE LOCATED ON MY PLACE NEAR MORGAN SCHOOL HOUSE.

See A Saw Mill.

And I am prepared to furnish UNDRESSED LUBER in any quantities at reasonable prices

LUMBER SOLD AT MILL OR DELIVERED
At Columbiana if desired. Give us a call.

T. B. HOLCOMBE

BIRMINGHAM BUSINESS COLLEGE.

And School of Shorthand and Typewriting.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

This Great Southern Business Training School. Specially Arranged for Training Young People for Business Employment.

THE LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE SOUTH.

Thousands of Graduates in Business. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Address

Amos Ward, President.

Danger in Grapes.

There is probably no more delicious fruit growing than the grape, and certainly none more relished by the majority of people, but like all other pleasurable things of the seductive nature, the grape has its dangers, dangers often quite as fatal as the memorable "grape" of Capt. Bragg, of military fame. People so inordinately fond of the fruit should observe extra caution to never swallow the seeds. While the pulp of the grape is exceedingly nutritious and healthful, and while even the acid in the skins may be beneficial, yet the seeds are totally indigestible. The seeds accumulating in the intestines often find lodgment in a blind sack of the bowel, known to medical men as the vermiform appendix, from which only a prompt, skillful and dangerous operation can relieve the sufferer. Every year during the grape season many fatal cases of bowel trouble occur.

Recently a woman at Grand Rapids had what the physicians believed was cholera. Thorough investigation revealed the fact that her suffering was caused wholly by grape seed. A little wisdom, judgment and proper caution would relieve the burden of objection to this luscious and otherwise healthful fruit. Children and hearty, rapid eaters should be carefully posted regarding this hidden danger.

Outwitted by a Moonshiner.

When Jack Roper was called in the United States Court this morning he rose and pleaded guilty to working in an illicit distillery.

With a number of others he was sent to one side to await the trial.

Working in an illicit distillery is nothing but a misdemeanor, while operating a distillery is equal to a felony.

Roper knew this and entered his plea to working in the distillery, which was accepted.

"How long did you work?" asked the judge, when the man stood up for sentence.

"On 'bout a week, I reckon."

"Where distillery was it?"

"My own."

The judge looked puzzled, but all he could do was to give him a two months' sentence for working in an illicit distillery.—Atlanta Journal.

THERE are some women who know how to cook mashed potatoes so well that they never cook potatoes any other way.—Aitchison Globe.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Dr. J. C. KERRY & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.

WALTON, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Politeness is the result of good sense and good nature.

Ladies needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints, makes the blood rich and pure.

Doing nothing for others is the undoing of one's self.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should not be neglected. E. W. BROWN'S THROAT Lozenges are a simple remedy, and give prompt relief. 25 cents a box.

Pride requires very costly food—its keeper's happiness.

Many persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Pills rebuilds the system, aids digestion, restores energy, and cures malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

Delay has always been injurious to those who are prepared.

Beecham's Pills instead of sloshy mineral waters. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

Miss Orietta E. Allen, Salem, Mich.

Liver and Kidney

trouble caused me to suffer all but death. Eight weeks I lived on brandy and beef tea. The doctor said he had no ray of hope for my recovery. I rallied and commenced taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and from the first felt better. I continued and am now able to assist my mother in her household. I love my life to Hood's Sarsaparilla. ORENTIA E. ALLEN. HOOD'S CURES.

Hood's Pills cure malaria, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

"August Flower"

Miss C. G. McClave, School-teacher, 753 Park Place, Elmira, N. Y. "This Spring while away from home teaching my first term in a country school I was perfectly wretched with that human agony called dyspepsia. After dieting for two weeks and getting no better, a friend wrote me, suggesting that I take August Flower. The very next day I purchased a bottle. I am delighted to say that August Flower helped me so that I have quite recovered from my indisposition."

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY.

Colvin, La., Dec. 2, 1898.—My wife used MOTHER'S FRIEND before her third confinement, and says she would not be without it for hundreds of dollars. DOCK MILLS.

Sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.00 per box. The Book "The Mother's Friend" mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ATLANTA, GA.

ALLIANCE READING.

Matters of Importance to the Order and to Those Who Believe in its Teachings.

The principles of the Farmers' Alliance are nearer the hearts of the people than ever before. They will live on as long as the causes which brought it into existence remain in force.—Our Home.

Now, brother Allianced, the election is over and you can think of something else besides party; so please get in harness and go to work in the interest of the farmers and laboring men who feed the nation.—Peninsula Farmer.

In Maryland, as in other states, there were politicians and their hirelings who joined the Alliance with the express purpose of destroying it. Now they have left it. Let the people again take up the fight and in future exclude them.—Peninsula Farmer.

The squeezing process now going on has reduced property values to panic prices. One dollar is now worth as much property as two dollars were last January, and is still increasing in value. In short, property has no money value in Texas, at present.—Southern Mercury.

GOOD QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION.

One of the California Sub-Alliances discussed the following question at a recent meeting: "It is impossible for farmers to free themselves of debt by living more economical and working harder." The discussion was friendly, interesting and instructive. No one could listen to a debate on such a question without being benefitted, without getting new and valuable ideas. We respectfully suggest that every Alliance take up this and similar questions at the first meetings in 1899. There is nothing partisan in such matters, and anyone can say something on one side or the other. If any are too modest to talk, they can listen with profit. There is an unlimited work to be done along this line and the benefits are incalculable.—En.

THE VOLUME OF CURRENCY.

The following is clipped from the *Financial*, New York:

It is asserted by persons of intelligence and ability who claim to have studied the subject carefully, that the total amount of money in the United States today is but little more than one half the amount named in the report of the director of the mint. That report proceeds upon the basis that every dollar of coin that went into circulation in the country since June, 1872, and whose exportation is not registered at the Custom House, is not only still in circulation, but is in circulation in the United States. No deduction is made for the money lost and never found during 20 years, nor for coin used in the arts, of which no report is ever made, nor what Chinamen have sent home during that period, and lastly, not for the vast amounts carried to Europe by American travelers during the above named period. There is no opportunity for calculating or knowing what amount leaves the country in the pockets of these travelers. The same holds good with reference to paper money, and the treasury department assumes that all the paper money issued since 1864, less that especially returned for cancellation, is still in circulation; no allowance has been made for loss by destruction, nor for money that was lost and never found. It would be well for the country to know the whole truth, and not continue deceiving itself with the idea that its circulating medium represents between \$24 and \$25 per capita of population, when it really does not amount to more than \$14 per capita. There must be some way of ascertaining which side of the case is correct, and it is due to the people that they should know the truth.

WORK FOR ALL.

It is said that some time in the life of man he has his opportunity. So it is in the life of organizations. To-day is the opportunity of the Alliance. There never was a time when it demanded of every member true and earnest service as it does to-day. Brethren, let us calmly consider the situation. That we are in the midst of a political revolution, such as our country has never known, no man who has been a student of the times will deny. Issues are pressing upon us for solution that are fraught with results momentous to us and to our posterity. They must be met. We cannot shirk them if we would, and I hope, [would not if we could]. To meet those issues successfully, and create conditions that will be just and equal to all, Allianced men have their part to play. How can they best prepare themselves to discharge their duty with credit and honor? The first and greatest obligation that rests upon members of the Alliance is to educate themselves in the true science of government. To secure this education we must prepare our minds by laying aside all prejudice and partisan feeling, and seek the truth honestly and fearlessly. To accomplish this, the brotherhood should be exceedingly tolerant of the opinions of each other. Advocate Alliance principles frankly and kindly, without any reflection upon those who may differ from you. Honest differences always exist, and through fair discussion education is accomplished. To labor earnestly is not alone the duty of the few who hold positions in the order, but it is the duty of every member. If we would succeed, recently, in Austin, Rev. M. Whistock delivered a sermon, "The Parable of the Talents," in which he developed the truth that no man is excused from labor, no matter how small his talent nor how badly equipped he may be. Those who have received few talents are under obligations to use them. The Alliance has the right to expect of you all you can do. Do not bury your talents. Do what you can. We are prone to underestimate little things. There is work for all, and the work of all is needed now. The education of the

masses in the science of economic government must be brought about by the Farmers' Alliance. Be active in up-building this great school of the people.—Ben Terrell.

THE GREAT ALLIANCE RAILROAD.

The movers in the gulf and interstate railroad scheme, the most gigantic enterprise of the character ever conceived in the United States, met in Representative Hall, Topeka last week to formulate plans by which two great lines of railroad may be constructed between the Gulf of Mexico and the British possessions.

This movement was started by the Nebraska legislature in 1892 when a series of resolutions were adopted setting forth the needs of such transportation facilities in the interest of the producing classes of the great Mississippi Valley. The plans were conceived by leading Allianced men in the western states, Governor Jewell, of Kansas, being a leading spirit. The last meeting of the National Alliance, at Memphis, discussed the scheme and heartily endorsed it, believing it would be of great advantage to the farmers in ten or twelve states, enabling them to get their wheat and corn to the seaboard at reasonable rates where it now costs outrageous freights. They claim that a tax of five cents per acre on the lands in these states would cover all this expense and leave a surplus of over two million dollars in the treasury. One line is to be built from Duluth, through Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana to Lake Charles on the Gulf of Mexico. The other is to begin at the northern boundary of South Dakota and run through Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas to Galveston.

The directors will expect to arrange for the construction of 2,550 miles of road in the immediate future, to cost \$38,250,000. The entire cost, it is estimated, will be saved to shippers by reduced rates annually. The money with which to carry on the work will be raised by issuing 4 per cent construction bonds in denominations of \$5 each and multiples thereof, payable at the option of the road, and receivable for all kinds of traffic. Forty-year 4 per cent first mortgage bonds will also be issued, to be taken by the several states and purchased from the school funds.

This provisional directors appointed are: Lieut. Governor E. O. Wallace, of North Dakota; C. J. Randall, of Nebraska; F. J. Close, of Kansas; S. J. Clarke, of Oklahoma; W. S. Kimpson, of Texas; H. Halverson, of Minnesota; O. L. Lathrop, of Iowa; H. M. Dale, of Missouri; E. S. Stoddard, of Omaha, director at large and chairman of the board.

CALENDAR CURIOSITIES.

Do You Know When the End of the Century Will Come?

The year 1900 will not be a leap year simply because, being a hundred year, although it is divisible by 4, it is not divisible by 400 without a remainder. This is not the real reason, but a result of it; the real reason being the establishment of the Gregorian rule, made in 1582.

The nineteenth century will not end till midnight of Monday, December 31, 1900, although the old quarrel will probably again be renewed as to what constitutes a century and when it winds up, and thousands will insist on a premature burial of the old century at midnight of December 31, 1899.

But, as a century means 100 years, and as the first century could not end till a full 100 years had passed, nor the second till 200 years had passed, etc., it is not logically clear why the nineteenth century should be ended and broken off before we have had the full 1900 years.

The 1st of April and the 1st of July in any year, and in leap year the 1st of January, fall on the same day of the week.

The 1st of September and the 1st of December in any year fall on the same week day.

The 1st of January and the 1st of October fall on the same day on the same week day, except it be a leap year.

The 1st of February, of March and of November of any year fall on the same day of the week, unless it be a leap year, when January 1, April 1 and July 1 fall on the same week day.

The 1st of May, 1st of June, and 1st of August in any year never fall on the same week day, nor does any one of the three ever fall on the same week day on which any other month in the same year begins, except in leap year, when the 1st of February and the 1st of August fall on the same week day.

To find out on what day of the week any day of this century fell, divide the year by 4 and let the remainder go. Add the quotient and the year together, then add 3 more. Divide the result by 7, and if the remainder is 0, March 1 of that year was Sunday; if 1, Monday; if 2, Tuesday, and so on.

For the last century do the same thing, but add 4 instead of 3. For the next century, add 2 instead.

It is needless to go beyond the next century, because its survivors will probably have some other method, and out by simply touching a knob or letting a knob touch them.

Christmas of any year always falls on the same day of the week as the 2d of January of that year unless it be a leap year, when it is the same week day as the 3d of January of that year.

Easter is always the first Sunday after the full moon that happens on or next after March 21. It is not easy to see how it can occur earlier than March 22 or later than April 26 in any year.

New Year (January 1) will happen on Sunday but once more during the century; that will be in 1899. In the next century it will occur fourteen times only, as follows: 1903, 1911, 1922, 1933, 1939, 1950, 1956, 1961, 1967, 1978, 1984, 1989 and 1995. The interval between regular 6-5-6-11, 6-5-6-11, except the interval which includes the hundredth year that is not a century, when there is a break—1893, 1899, 1905, 1911—when three intervals of six years come together; after that plain sailing till 2001, when the old intervals will occur in regular order.—(Boston Home Journal.)

WHAT God means by a cheerful giver, is one who gives until he feels it, and yet enjoys it.

Drive the devil's friends all out of the church and some preachers would have a slim support.

This preacher who does not preach Christ hurts the cause of God when he ever he goes into the pulpit.

God always has something sweet to say to those who seek Him with the whole heart.

REFORM MATTERS.

The Great Fight of the People Against Oppression—Notes from the Field.

Mr. John Arnold Keys, a prominent Minnesota republican has joined the Populists.

Ex-Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, predicts that the Populists will elect the president in 1896. So do we.—San Jose Tribune.

Cotton was the key to the situation, but the farmer has delivered it into the hands of the other fellow and if he finds himself locked out in the cold this winter he need not feel surprised.—Living Issues.

THE VIGILANTES.

What Led to Their Organization in San Francisco.

Continued lawlessness, unchecked by the usual processes of criminal law, made life and property in San Francisco insecure. Criminals of every grade, from the penal colonies of New South Wales and Australia, the Sandwich Islands, and other Pacific ports, and from the San Francisco, allured by the prospect of plunder and robbery in a community then living in a state of almost Arcadian simplicity and security. In a twelve-month, murder, arson, burglary, and other crimes against person and property were exceedingly common. The police were inefficient, and, like the courts, suspected of collusion with the law-breakers. The jails were insecure, juries were bribed, and the whole course of justice clogged.

Finally one Burdick, caught red-handed in a murderous assault on a Mr. Jensen, a reputable merchant, was taken to prison and put under lock and key. The people, as if convinced that this wretch would escape, as others like him had escaped before him, slowly and sullenly surrounded the jail, determined to keep watch over the subsequent proceedings.

William T. Coleman, drawn thither by mild curiosity, saw that the common thought and object of the assemblage was the speedy punishment of the criminal. As the temper of the crowds waxed more intense he broke silence and begged the mob to proceed to violence, but to organize a court and try the man then and there. If Burdick was innocent, then he should go free; if he were guilty, he should be hanged before the sun went down. This was agreed to, and although, by a strange miscarriage of justice, the would-be murderer escaped, the Vigilance Committee of 1851 was born. Later in that summer, May and June, 1851, two great and destructive fires, undoubtedly set by pillagers, swept the city with the besom of ruin. Millions of dollars' worth of property and one hundred lives were lost in these fires. The incendiaries were indicted. Under hair-splitting technicalities they evaded punishment.

This was the occasion of the formal organization of the San Francisco Vigilance committee, which had previously had an inchoate existence, with William T. Coleman as one of its active members. The names of some two hundred substantial business men were enrolled on its books of membership, and these citizens pledged themselves "to watch, pursue, and bring to justice the outlaws infesting the city, through the regularly constituted courts, if possible, through more summary process if necessary." The first officer caught was one Jenkins, taken in the act of carrying off a safe from a store. He was tried, condemned, and hanged within an hour.

Other arrests followed, and during the thirty days of active operations of the Vigilance Committee four men were hanged, and about thirty were deported beyond the seas by outgoing vessels, under the threat of death if they returned. In every case the proceedings of the Vigilantes were characterized by decorum; and every accused man was granted a fair trial by jury, competent counsel being assigned him.—[Harper's Weekly.]

Death Signs.

It has always been the aim of medical science to prove with absolute certainty the existence of death, and now that cremation is gaining large numbers of advocates medical researches and experiments in that direction are more important than ever.

The Lancet published recently an account of experiments made by Edward Howard, who in some cases applied not less than ten different tests. Among these eight devoted to death had actually set in, while two spoke against the supposition that life was extinct.

Among the positive evidences adduced by the tests applied by Howard were total absence of heart throbs, total absence of respiration, uniformity of temperature of the body and the surrounding atmosphere, non-contraction of the muscles and the muscle groups under the electric current, appearance of brown spots after subcutaneous injection of ammonia, rigidity, etc. The negative results obtained by Howard were the fluid condition of the blood upon opening an artery, but as in abnormal cases the blood does not congeal after death sets in, this test cannot be regarded as a reliable one. Of greater importance was the absence of another sign to which many attach much significance, which is that when the fingers of a corpse are held against an intense stream of light and one looks through the space between two fingers pressed together a red line will be noticed in life, which is not the case in death. In the case described by Howard, however, this line was visible, although dead was incontestable decomposition was beginning.

In another case this line was absent while the lady was yet alive. Howard's experiments demonstrate that the condition of the blood and the absence of the red line are not always reliable death signs. While congealed blood always denotes the existence of death, fluid blood does not always indicate that life is not yet extinct.—[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

Lamp Rock of Asia.

On the shores of Lake Rungku, in the Cashgar Mountains, in Central Asia, stands the famous "Lamp Rock of Asia," which is so called from a cave in its side from which a constant stream of pale, greenish light is emitted. Ney Elias, the English adventurer, who passed it in 1855, thinks it possible that light is due to some phosphorescent mineral in the sides of the cavern near its opening. The natives of that section have never attempted to investigate the matter, each seeming content with the story told by his father, which is this: "The cave is the dwelling place of a demon, who guards vast treasures stored even in a hidden room in the diamond. Elias' explanation of the mystery is probably the true one.—[St. Louis Republic.]

Human nature will assert itself, no matter where nor when. If that were not true, we would need no political parties, no law; the people could govern themselves. But we have political parties; we have law. Party leaders and those who dispense the laws after they are made should not yield to any portion of the people. This yielding has well nigh ruined the country.

For years and years the democratic party has been pledged to tariff reform. On that issue it got into power last year. Naturally we expected every democrat to be willing to take the medicine he had so long prescribed as a specific. But what a change! The moment the ways and means committee of a democratic house began to frame a new tariff bill, we saw a large delegation of democratic coal barons from Tennessee, W. Va., and elsewhere, down on their knees begging congress not to make any reduction in the tariff on coal. From the north other large delegations of democratic manufacturers were in Washington for the same purpose. "Don't reduce the tariff on

our goods and wares," they cried. From Alabama and elsewhere the tried and true democrats (before the election) genuine tariff reformers, came to Washington to ask congress not to do what they had been voting to have done for years. Well, these virtuous tariff reformers (?) have carried their points. They voted for tariff reform and got it. They then go and declare they didn't mean it. It is all a joke, we suppose—like financial reform. They merely wanted "a chance." They got the chance and the people have got no reform of any kind. Those of us who have been voting for tariff reform should be sure to stick a pin here.—Progressive Farmer.

THE VIGILANTES.

What Led to Their Organization in San Francisco.

Continued lawlessness, unchecked by the usual processes of criminal law, made life and property in San Francisco insecure. Criminals of every grade, from the penal colonies of New South Wales and Australia, the Sandwich Islands, and other Pacific ports, and from the San Francisco, allured by the prospect of plunder and robbery in a community then living in a state of almost Arcadian simplicity and security. In a twelve-month, murder, arson, burglary, and other crimes against person and property were exceedingly common. The police were inefficient, and, like the courts, suspected of collusion with the law-breakers. The jails were insecure, juries were bribed, and the whole course of justice clogged.

Finally one Burdick, caught red-handed in a murderous assault on a Mr. Jensen, a reputable merchant, was taken to prison and put under lock and key. The people, as if convinced that this wretch would escape, as others like him had escaped before him, slowly and sullenly surrounded the jail, determined to keep watch over the subsequent proceedings.

William T. Coleman, drawn thither by mild curiosity, saw that the common thought and object of the assemblage was the speedy punishment of the criminal. As the temper of the crowds waxed more intense he broke silence and begged the mob to proceed to violence, but to organize a court and try the man then and there. If Burdick was innocent, then he should go free; if he were guilty, he should be hanged before the sun went down. This was agreed to, and although, by a strange miscarriage of justice, the would-be murderer escaped, the Vigilance Committee of 1851 was born. Later in that summer, May and June, 1851, two great and destructive fires, undoubtedly set by pillagers, swept the city with the besom of ruin. Millions of dollars' worth of property and one hundred lives were lost in these fires. The incendiaries were indicted. Under hair-splitting technicalities they evaded punishment.

This was the occasion of the formal organization of the San Francisco Vigilance committee, which had previously had an inchoate existence, with William T. Coleman as one of its active members. The names of some two hundred substantial business men were enrolled on its books of membership, and these citizens pledged themselves "to watch, pursue, and bring to justice the outlaws infesting the city, through the regularly constituted courts, if possible, through more summary process if necessary." The first officer caught was one Jenkins, taken in the act of carrying off a safe from a store. He was tried, condemned, and hanged within an hour.

Other arrests followed, and during the thirty days of active operations of the Vigilance Committee four men were hanged, and about thirty were deported beyond the seas by outgoing vessels, under the threat of death if they returned. In every case the proceedings of the Vigilantes were characterized by decorum; and every accused man was granted a fair trial by jury, competent counsel being assigned him.—[Harper's Weekly.]

Death Signs.

It has always been the aim of medical science to prove with absolute certainty the existence of death, and now that cremation is gaining large numbers of advocates medical researches and experiments in that direction are more important than ever.

The Lancet published recently an account of experiments made by Edward Howard, who in some cases applied not less than ten different tests. Among these eight devoted to death had actually set in, while two spoke against the supposition that life was extinct.

Among the positive evidences adduced by the tests applied by Howard were total absence of heart throbs, total absence of respiration, uniformity of temperature of the body and the surrounding atmosphere, non-contraction of the muscles and the muscle groups under the electric current, appearance of brown spots after subcutaneous injection of ammonia, rigidity, etc. The negative results obtained by Howard were the fluid condition of the blood upon opening an artery, but as in abnormal cases the blood does not congeal after death sets in, this test cannot be regarded as a reliable one. Of greater importance was the absence of another sign to which many attach much significance, which is that when the fingers of a corpse are held against an intense stream of light and one looks through the space between two fingers pressed together a red line will be noticed in life, which is not the case in death. In the case described by Howard, however, this line was visible, although dead was incontestable decomposition was beginning.

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IN EVERY Re-
ceipt that calls
for baking powder
use the "Royal." It will make the
food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor,
more digestible and
wholesome.

"We recommend the Royal
Baking Powder as superior to
all others."—United Cooks
and Pastry Cooks' Associ-
ation of the United States.



Checkmated.

People who resort to roundabout means to gratify their curiosity sometimes meet with unexpected rebuffs. Mrs. Simmons was possessed of an overwhelming desire to know all about her neighbors' affairs, but she seldom asked a straightforward question. It was her way to say, "Miss Spencer is just eat up with wantin' to know" this or that, or "I heard Miss Hallett remarkin' that she should admire to be told how you managed to do so and so."

Usually her neighbors gave her the information she wanted, though they were often irritated into calling her a "meddlin', interferin' old piece."

When the new minister came to Cyrusville, his young wife was forewarned by the ladies of the parish to be a little close-mouthed with Miss Simmons, my dear, if you can compass it, for her tongue is as long as her ears.

"I shall try to," said the little woman, calmly. She succeeded, even though the Simmons house was next to the parsonage, which was certainly a trying circumstance.

For a week or two Mrs. Simmons contented herself with asking slightly impertinent questions in a comparatively direct way, but one day she unfortunately reverted to her time-worn habit. "Miss Gregg said she'd give a good deal to know what that trimmin' cost on your Sunday dress," she remarked, peering at the minister's wife with her cold little eyes.

"You didn't tell her, did you, Mrs. Simmons?" inquired the lady, pleasantly.

"Why, no," gasped old lady Simmons, quite taken off her guard by this unexpected rejoinder.

"Thank you," said the little minister's wife, sweetly. "I felt confident you would know that I shouldn't care to have everything of that sort discussed in the parish."

And between this tribute to her discretion and a confused feeling that evidently the minister's wife credited her with secret sources of information, old lady Simmons' mouth was closed, and her mind employed in speculation for the rest of that afternoon.

The wealth of New York City, as a corporation, amounts to the enormous sum of \$559,000,000. It is thus distributed: Central Park, \$200,000,000; fifty other parks, \$50,000,000; Croton aqueduct, \$200,000,000; public markets, \$20,000,000; city lots not in public use, \$8,000,000; docks and piers, \$300,000,000; police stations and land, \$5,000,000; schools, \$15,000,000; fire department, \$3,000,000; courts, prisons, and islands, \$20,000,000; water lots, \$3,000,000; armories, \$3,000,000.

Since 1871 the city's property has more than doubled in valuation, being then \$277,000,000.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES.

VOL. II.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1894.

NO. 31.

LATE STATE NEWS.

Gathered From All Sources and Condensed Into Short Paragraphs.

Forty-six miles of railroad were built in Alabama in 1893.

W. A. Whittle has been elected vice-president of Howard College.

The Commercial bank of Selma declared a 4 per cent dividend the past week.

Rev. Dr. B. F. Riley of Athens, Ga., is writing a history of Alabama Baptists.

Selma had a charity ball the past week, which is reported to have been a success.

Wm. Bert Milne, of Stafford Ontario, Canada, died at Huntsville a few days since.

John A. Adler, of Opelika, was accidentally shot by Charley Smith and instantly killed.

The Perkins ore mines of Franklin county have been reopened after an enforced idleness of several months.

Mrs. Delva Lockwood of Washington, is visiting relatives at Birmingham. She was once a candidate for President.

Fifteen marriage licenses were issued to sons and daughters of Ham, by the Probate Judge at Huntsville last Thursday week.

A son of Mr. Gayton of Subgeni accidentally shot himself in the thigh one day last week. He had the pistol in his pocket when it was discharged.

Mr. Jim Duffin, overseer on the plantation of Mr. F. S. Moody near Tusculosa, was shot and painfully wounded a few days ago; he was shot from ambush.

The postoffice at Brewton has risen to the dignity of a Presidential office, and the postmaster at that place will after this get at the rate of over \$1,000 per annum.

"Professor" Hargrove, an old citizen of Selma, who has been at work on perpetual motion for years, died a few days ago without seeing his invention a success.

W. E. Brinkerhoff & Co., of New-ala, have just been awarded a contract to furnish 3500 barrels of lime to be used in the erection of the new Pulane university at New Orleans.

Some unknown person called Mrs. W. E. Davis of West Decatur to the door a few nights ago, and when she looked out they struck her over the head with a heavy oak piling.

A young man by the name of Branch of a prominent family of Geneva county, accidentally shot himself while hunting during Christmas week, and has since died from the effects of the wounds.

Jailor John A. McIntosh and C. E. Keelen are on trial charged with aiding and abetting in the release of the notorious Sides boys and Jesse Turner the horse thief, from the Russellville jail a few days since.

While out "possum hunting near Hillard's Cross Roads, one night last week, Mr. Norman Bryant was caught by a falling tree and received such injuries as to cause his death before his companions could get him home.

Prisoners broke jail at Abbeville a few nights since and out of twelve, nine of them escaped. One of them however, was soon captured and returned. This is the third or fourth delivery since the new jail was built about three years ago.

Jas. Huffman, son of Representative T. Y. Huffman of Jefferson county, was killed by an unknown assassin on his father's plantation, one mile west of Bessemer, on last Thursday. A negro by the name of Clark has been arrested on suspicion.

A dispatch from Huntsville says: "James Darwin, aged 12 years, was teasing a big hog this morning, and he him mad. He jumped on the hog, knocked him down and literally ate his arm off, besides tearing pieces of flesh from his legs and breast. Darwin died in a few minutes."

A petition has been filed in the circuit court for the middle district of Alabama by receivers Comer and Hayes of the Central railroad asking Justice Jackson to order receivers Lowrey and Comer or the Savannah and Western railroad to issue receivers certificates to the amount of \$701,000 to reimburse the Central for money expended on the Savannah and Western out of the general fund.

Jesse Brown, City Marshal of Blountsville was severely burned on New Year's night. The young people of Blountsville were "shooting an anvil" in greeting of the new year, when a scale from one of the anvils flew away and struck a paper bag in the hands of Mr. Brown, which contained three pounds of powder. An explosion followed immediately and Mr. Brown's clothing ignited at once, and before his apparel could be removed by his friends, he was badly and severely burned. His hands and face were burned in a crisp. He is a horrible sight to behold. With good treatment and best caution, it is hoped that he may recover. His lips are in a crisp, but he is able to talk.

In Paint Rock Valley, about five miles from Gurley, is a child that is a human prodigy. Her name is Lizzie Beede and she will be nine years old in February. She weighs 162 pounds and is possessed of great strength, being able to lift with comparative ease an anvil that weighs 22 pounds. Her hair is very long and she has regular and beautiful features. The only trouble her great amount of flesh is to her, is the difficulty it causes her in breathing in warm weather. Her father is a blacksmith, and though in moderate circumstances is an excellent citizen and has a nice family. This

GENERAL NEWS.

Wholesale Summary of the News of the Week Gathered From Every Quarter.

The Ohio Legislature is in session. Louisville has several cases of small-pox.

The Kentucky General Assembly is in session.

The situation in Sicily is assuming very grave proportions.

Two new cases of small pox have developed at Chattanooga.

The whole of Northern Europe is contending with a terrible blizzard.

Jas. A. Fisher, assistant librarian of the house of representatives is dead.

Mrs. Lizzie G. Hunt has been appointed as postmistress at Greenville, Miss.

The confidence men are getting in their work in many cities in great shape.

The total number of postoffices in the United States in operation on January 1st, is 68,805.

A thousand deaths have occurred from cholera at Tenerife, one of the Canary Islands.

An Athletic Club has been organized in Atlanta and will bid for the Corbett-Mitchell fight.

The large publishing house of J. W. Burke & Co., of Macon, Ga., is in the hands of a receiver.

San Antonio business men have renewed their offer of \$25,000 for the Corbett-Mitchell fight.

A boarding house at Buffalo, N. Y., was destroyed and seven people were killed and many others injured.

Two editors in Mexico have been arrested and placed in prison because they criticized the administration of affairs.

Fire on the business section of Minden, La., Monday night destroyed property valued at \$30,000; insurance, \$16,000.

Two men were fairly cooked alive by a boiler explosion that took place in the Cincinnati Southern railroad shops at Chattanooga.

On last Sunday Dr. J. B. Stratton preached his fifteenth annual discourse in the Presbyterian church at Natchez, Miss. He is 80 years old.

Maj. A. Pope has resigned as secretary of the Southern Railway and Steamship association, and has been succeeded by W. L. McGill.

Receivers have been appointed for the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis consolidated railroad company, and also for the Ohio Valley railroad.

The Mississippi Legislature is in session. Among the most important things that will be disposed of by this body of law makers is the convict lease question.

The colored people in many cities of the state observed emancipation day in appropriate style on last Monday. It is a very significant event among the colored race.

John Cummings, of Omaha, Neb., deliberately set his house on fire and then restrained any of the inmates from escaping. His wife, baby and grandmother with himself were cremated.

Justice Jackson has ordered the Georgia Central and Southwestern Railroad of Georgia to be sold within sixty days after the first day of June, unless before that date the default on the bonds shall have been made good.

The Tradesman, Chattanooga, Tenn., one of the leading trade journals of the South, has just issued a 205 page number. It is one of the handsomest and most valuable publications of the kind ever printed in America.

Sam Lee, an industrious and peaceable Chinaman, of S. C. was called to his door at midnight and fatally shot in the stomach by a negro who was caught boring holes through the back door trying to enter the house to rob Sam Lee, and when caught fired. The negro made his escape.

Statistics compiled by the Boise City National bank show the value of the three principal metals produced in Idaho during 1893 as follows: Gold, \$1,645,000; silver, \$1,502,000; lead, \$775,000; total, \$3,922,000. This shows a total decrease of over \$3,000,000 as compared with the previous year.

The case against Corbett and Mitchell has been nolle prossed. The Club now want to change the terms of the contract with Mitchell to read, instead of "within two miles of Jacksonville" to "within the State of Florida," at first the Englishman flatly refused to sign the new agreement, but after some persuasion came over and did so.

A hundred masked men came from the mountains into Calhoun, Georgia, prepared to have their way or trouble. They were moonshiners whose skills had been captured by revenue officers, who also destroyed 4000 gallons of beer. The men came after their stills, etc., which had been loaded upon a freight car for shipment to court. They got them.

A crank carrying a huge revolver, and who said he was commissioned by the deity to do good, appeared at the county jail in Chicago, and asked to see Pendegast, the condemned assassin. "Five minutes talk with Pendegast is all I want," said the crank, "and he will walk out of prison a free man." His request was refused and then pointing at his weapon he said he would commit murder if the Lord ordered him to do so. He was promptly arrested.

A dispatch to the London News from Paris says excavation at Oisseau

Lepetit, department of the Sarthe, have revealed a Gallo-Roman city, which appears to have been destroyed by an earthquake. The city probably contained some 30,000 inhabitants, but its name is not known in French history. The ruins include a great temple, part of which is still standing; also a theater and monuments. A number of medals have been found, which includes one of the time of Emperor Constantine.

At a meeting of the penitentiary board of control of Mississippi it has been decided to substitute a proposition to work the Macellus plantation, in Holmes county, owned by James Richardson, on shares. There 2,500 acres in the tract. The board thinks there will be enough convicts that cannot be leased to work most of it. The board is to feed and clothe the convicts, furnish guards and medical attention and Richardson is to furnish the teams, feed for same, lands, etc. The proceeds are to be equally divided.

WHOLESALE KILLING.

A Party in Texas Breaks up in a Row

Three Persons Killed.

A dispatch from Columbia, Texas, gives the full particulars of a wholesale killing at a party at Cedar Hill, about fifteen miles from there. E. N. Williams was dancing on the floor and aroused the animosity of Lemmon Gale, who demanded that he must surrender his place on the floor. Williams at first refused, but Gale became boisterous, and Williams started from the room, when Gale, with his brother, London Gale, and Bob Ealy, began firing at Williams and others. London Gale shot through the window and killed Eli Waddy, a boy, when another boy, Isaac Scott, remarked, "London Gale has killed Eli Waddy," whereupon London turned and saying: "What is that to you?" shot the boy through the body and killed him instantly. In the following fusillade a woman was shot through the breast and is now dead. Lemmon Gale was shot through the body and will die. A girl was shot in the face near the eye, and another squarely in the middle of the forehead, the ball glancing and lodging next to the skin back of the head. One boy was shot through the arm, and another through the right hand, and others received various wounds.

After Lemmon Gale was shot, it is said his brother, London, sprang up and stood over his prostrate body, Winchester to his shoulder, and fired repeatedly into the panic-stricken dancers, who were unable to get out of the house in time to avoid his vengeance. Three are dead, a fourth fatally wounded, and a number of others injured. London Gale is reported to be safely locked up in the county jail, and it is reported that Ealy has been captured.

Serious Shooting Affrays.

News comes from Tallapoosa county of three serious shooting affrays. At Denver, Jim Street and Tom Perryman, highly connected young men, were the principals of an impromptu duel, the result of a quarrel. Street was fatally wounded. Perryman is under arrest. At Reelown a party of young men, who were drinking and having a good time, got into a general fight. Pistol bullets flew thick and fast. J. F. Olding was killed and other men wounded. It is not known who fired the fatal shot. At Dadeville, the county seat of Tallapoosa county, Deputy Sheriff J. A. Carlisle shot and killed John Hogan, who was under arrest and resisted. Hogan had cut another man, and en route to the jail drew his knife on Carlisle and cut him severely, when the officer shot him dead.

The Fangs of Hunger.

At Cleveland, O., a large crowd of unemployed men marched to the city hall and demanded work from the city authorities. They were accompanied by fully 100 women, many of whom carried children in their arms. When informed there was no work for them the men became angry and many threats were made.

"We will have work or tear down the city hall," said one of the leaders. "Our families are suffering and we must have employment or bread."

The city authorities, Citizens' Relief association and the various charitable institutions are caring for thousands of the unemployed, but much distress still exists.

"After the Ball."

A grand ball given at the ranch of Joseph D. Pantoja in Peasco county, Tex., a few nights since. It was attended by Mexican cowboys for miles around. There was a great scarcity of young women, and there was a number of rows among the surplus young men. The ball broke up in a fight in which three of the young men were killed. The murderers escaped to the Mexican side of the river.

Another Lib'rat Donation.

Maj. Millars, of Jackson, Miss., has made another donation of \$25,000 to the trustees of Millsaps College. This completes the first \$100,000 of the endowment fund. Mrs. Annie Davis Smith of Canton, Miss., has given \$2,500 to the college to endow a scholarship to be named "The Jefferson Davis Scholarship," in honor of her uncle, Jefferson Davis.

An Epidemic of Smallpox.

There is an epidemic of small pox at Torreón, Mexico, 110 cases being now under treatment. At the town of Lerdo, five miles south of that place there are 225 cases.

John L. Bobs up Seriously.

John L. Sullivan, the ex-champion pugilist, says he wants to challenge U. winner of the Corbett-Mitchell contest.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Items of General Interest that are Occurring at the Capital City.

In The Senate.

16TH DAY.—When the Vice-President rapped for order at noon today, there were hardly a score of Senators in their seats, and it was some time before a quorum was announced. Mr. Eppa Hunton of Virginia was sworn in immediately after the reading of the journal. A resolution was offered by Mr. Fry of Maine relative to relations of the United States towards Hawaii, and a bill by Mr. Hill limiting the effects of the regulations of commerce between the several States and with foreign countries. Mr. Pugh of Alabama, called up a bill, for the relief of certain aliens who had acquired property in the District of Columbia. After considerable debate the bill was passed. At 12:40 the Senate went into executive session and at 1:23 adjourned.

17TH DAY.—In the Senate today

Senator Hoot introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for his authority for the payment of special Commissioner Blount for his Hawaiian services. Senator Gray served notice that on Tuesday next the democrats would insist upon taking up the federal election bill and continuing with its consideration until the measure should be finally disposed of. The session was short and uninteresting the body adjourned at 1:20 until next Monday.

In The House.

16TH DAY.—The House today met at noon but adjourned at 2:00 p. m. for lack of a quorum. There was considerable animation on the floor in the interim. It was clearly discernable that the republicans propose to force the democrats to enact legislation with their own quorum, when the said legislation does not set well with them. The democrats realizing the situation instructed the sergeant-at-arms to notify all absentees by telegraph that public business was suspended and requesting their immediate presence.

17TH DAY.—In the House a repetition of yesterday's experience resulted, for the republicans refused to vote upon any question that did not suit them, and the democrats lacked twentynine votes of having a quorum of their own present. It was fully decided, however, by the democrats on account of the opposition they have met to force the tariff question to a vote before the consideration of any question be allowed. After two unsuccessful attempts to bring a quorum to vote the house adjourned.

18TH DAY.—Republicans were again able to block the proceedings in the house today by refusing to vote. The Committee on rules, however, made a report that the final vote on the tariff bill should be taken January 25th. It looks very much like some of the democrats are in league with the republicans by the way they keep out of reach of the roll call, or by refusing to vote when they are present.

19TH DAY.—Another day of wrangling occurred in the house and a deadlock still on, when it a vote was taken. The republicans with a small portion of democrats still refusing to vote. Mr. Boutelle republican has occupied the floor most of the time since Congress readjusted, trying to get a resolution before the house on the Hawaiian question.

Ones' New Bill.

Representative Oates of Alabama has introduced the following important bill to provide for the coinage of silver bullion now owned by the United States:

Section 1. That all of the silver bullion now owned by United States shall be coined as speedily as practicable into standard silver dollars of the weight and fineness now prescribed by law, which shall be a legal tender for payment of all debts, public and private; provided, that one-seventh part of said bullion may be coined into half dollars, quarter dollars and dimes in the proportion directed by the secretary of the treasury and to contain the amount of pure silver and alloy as now prescribed by law for such coinage.

Sec. 2. That the secretary of the treasury shall set aside 40,000,000 of the dollars coined as aforesaid for the redemption of the notes issued by the treasury and paid out for the purchase of silver bullion in the manner provided in the act of July 14, 1890, and whenever the said sum is reduced below \$40,000,000 by the redemption of said notes, the said secretary shall, from any other silver dollars in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, add to the said sum so as to keep it up to \$40,000,000 until the aggregate amount of said notes outstanding is reduced below that sum, and then the said secretary shall keep in the treasury for their redemption an amount of silver dollars equal to the amount of notes outstanding until they are all redeemed; provided, that the said secretary may reissue any of said notes when redeemed as provided in the said act of July 14, 1890.

Sec. 3. That any contract hereafter made by the government of the United States, or between corporations, or between corporations and a person or persons, or between private persons, which is by its terms or by law payable in dollars or dollars and cents, may be paid at its maturity or thereafter in any lawful coin of the United States.

Let's Return Thanks.

Postmaster General Bissell has given his last order for the printing of the Columbian postage stamps, known in the department as the "big Columbian." This order was for 165,000,000, and it completes the 2,000,000,000 contracted for by Mr. Wanamaker.

Vanderbilt's Bonds.

The advocates of the income tax are passing about some figures which afford them much satisfaction. There are registered at the treasury in the name of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, \$47,050,000 4-per-cent. bonds. On Dec. 31 a check for \$470,000 was sent to Mr. Vanderbilt. This is done every three months. In the course of the year the United States government sends to Mr. Vanderbilt \$1,882,000.

The security is as nearly absolute as possible. There is no possibility of loss from fire or thieves, or any of the usual risks. Not a cent of tax is paid, national, state or municipal. With such an income tax as the ways and means committee has voted to impose, Mr. Vanderbilt's registered bonds will yield the government \$37,640 a year. That is the object lesson the income taxes are presenting for the consideration of people who work for a living.

In A Line of Two.

The public debt increased during December \$9,861,002. Cash on hand January 1st, \$787,614,701.

The date of holding the Democratic caucus to consider the tariff bill will not be fixed for several days yet.

THE FIRE FIEND.

The Globe Theatre, Boston, Mass., was almost totally destroyed, together with several adjacent buildings. The loss will aggregate at least \$1,000,000, which is covered by insurance.

The old State Capitol building at Milledgeville, Ga., now used for school purposes. The State holds insurance of \$20,000 which will cover the losses.

O'Neill's Grand Opera House at Charleston S. C. Insured for \$22,000. Whitehead and Watkins building, Dublin, Ga. Loss \$23,000. Insurance, \$11,000.

The entire plant of the Interstate Street railway company at Farmersville, Miss., was destroyed. Loss \$100,000; insurance \$60,000. One hundred men thrown out of work.

At Toledo, O., a \$500,000 fire occurred on Wednesday.

Hot Springs was visited by a destructive conflagration the past week. The losses will aggregate about \$75,000.

A River Flowing from the Sea.

On the African shore, near the Gulf of Aden, and connecting the lake of Assal with the main ocean, may be found one of the most wonderful rivers in the world. This natural curiosity in the shape of a river does not flow to but from the ocean toward the interior of the land. The lake of Assal is nearly 700 feet below the sea level, and it is fed altogether by this paradoxical river, the latter being about twenty-two miles in length. It is said to be a wonderful fact that this river of immense volume, especially at high tide, furnishes exactly enough water to counterbalance the extraordinary evaporation of the lake, and that in consequence the lake's surface remains at a uniform level year after year.

New York Dispatch.

England's Cold Wave.

In several parts of England trains were imbedded in the snow for hours the past week and on the Isle of Wight, the weather is reported the coldest for a century. The river Yar is frozen from its source to within a few yards of the sea and on the Medina River, which divides the Isle of Wight into two equal parts, several trading vessels are ice bound in the midstream.

Nine Years and a Month.

One of the most bitter contested cases ever tried in a Federal Court in the South, has just ended at Jackson, Tenn., and Dr. Howard, a leading attorney and Baptist doctor of divinity has been found guilty of using the mails for fraudulent purposes and has been sentenced to nine years and one month in the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, and fined in the sum of \$1200. To convict Howard the government has spent at least \$75,000. The case will be appealed to the supreme court of the United States.

Improved War Weapon.

The Archduke Carl Salvador, in conjunction with another officer of the French army, has invented an automatic mitrailleur, which is reported to be the best yet made. It fires 450 to 580 shots a minute. Smokeless powder can be employed; 40,000 rounds has been fired from one barrel of the weapon without slowing any defect.

Accumulation of Iron Mills.

At Pittsburgh on January 1st, the Sligo Iron M.L., the Oliver & Roberts, wire and roll mill and the mill of Dilworth & Co., either resumed operation or increased the number of workmen. At least 3,000 men are now employed in these works that were idle last week.

Two Will Hang.

Two of the Kennedys, who so foully murdered Jas. T. Lowrey, night operator at Shallowford, Tenn., several months ago, were found guilty as charged a few days since at Jasper, and have been sentenced to hang February 26th.

Very Little Cotton Left.

Eighteen of the principal cotton markets of Southwestern Texas show that thus far this season 101,896 bales of cotton have been shipped, being a decrease of 41 per cent. under last season. Very little cotton is now held in that section.

Will Be a Candidate.

It has been announced that Representative W. C. Oates, will be a candidate for Governor of Alabama.

THE LATEST STATE NEWS.

A line of steamers is reported to run between Mobile and Trinidad.

It is reported that the Tecumseh and Etna Iron Works are to be put in blast February 1st.

The City Council of Troy are in for revenue or no whisky. They have placed the license on saloons at \$2,000.

The entire family of Mr. A. Ponders of Selma were poisoned one day last week by eating hog's head cheese.

A man named Skelton living near Scottsboro was so badly burned a few days since that he died from the effects.

The authorities at Troy will buy a new lot of hose for the fire department and fix it up in good style for work during the year.

The special car of the United States Fish commission which is going through the country stocking streams with fish, was in Alabama the past week.

During the year 1893 the number of marriage licenses issued in Madison county figured up even 500; an increase of ninety over the year before.

Christmas night, George Sailors, living near Sylacauga, attempted to commit suicide, but the ball struck a rib and was deflected, producing only a flesh wound.

Bud Woodson, a negro who was sentenced to death in Chattanooga recently and who escaped before the sentence could be executed, was arrested a few days since at Birmingham.

The prospects for a cotton factory and canning factory for Opelika in the near future are very bright, and there is serious talk of rebuilding the knitting mill which was destroyed by fire last year.

A colored tramp who tried to jump on a moving freight train at Mount Vernon on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, missed his footing, and was literally ground to pieces. His name was Kennedy.

John Kilroy an old Irishman of Tusculosa, was burned to death Tuesday night at his home one mile from town. He was drunk and went to bed with his pipe in his mouth, setting the bed on fire. He managed to crawl out, but did not get far enough away from the house and was roasted to death.

On December 25th, The Opelika Evening News, Messrs. Wilson and Greer's enterprising little paper, suspended publication on account of a lack of sufficient support to make the enterprise self-sustaining. Since that time the citizens have responded magnificently, and on January 15th the paper will appear again even brighter than before.

At Pratt mines Joe Gregg and Diamond Duncan became involved in a quarrel over a woman and a fight ensued, during which Gregg fired on Duncan, who fell mortally wounded. Gregg was arrested. He claims the shooting was done in self-defense. Both men were section hands and have heretofore borne good characters. Duncan was shot in the head over the eye and it is not thought he can recover.

An addition is being built to the Anniston Cotton Mills. The new building will be two stories high and will be used principally as picker rooms, while the present picker rooms will be filled with other cotton manufacturing machinery. The mills will be at once provided with the newest and most modern machinery where it is needed. The proposed improvements are to be made at an estimated cost of \$50,000. This mill, which is the largest in the State, was erected ten years ago, and has been running continuously ever since.

The enterprising citizens of Opelika have begun the new year right. Mr. G. A. Lyons, superintendent and manager of the Opelika Electric Light and Power Company, has started the progressive ball rolling, and the materials are on hand for putting in a 100-horsepower incandescent light plant in addition to the 20-horsepower engine now in use. The work has already begun and by the middle of February will be completed. Mr. Lyons will also begin at once to put in a Bell telephone system, and this, too, will be completed and in operation before March the 1st.

A Pension Agent's Fraud.

W. Brown Moore, the most extensive pension agent in western New York, with his son Allen and a clerk, has been arrested by United States officers on charge of defrauding the government and extorting money from pensioners. The whole amount involved is said to be \$150,000. The pension department has been investigating his method for three months. The evidence is highly sensational.

The Manchester Canal.

The Manchester Ship Canal, a ditch which cost \$75,000,000, and which required eleven years to build, has been opened, and the city of Manchester, situated about forty miles from the seaboard, can now be reached by sea from New York about ten hours after arriving at Liverpool.

There are too many preachers who never have anything to say for Christ outside of the pulpit.

If the wife does not get any good out of the husband's religion it does not come from Christ.

Jesus taught prudence and economy when he told His disciples to gather up the fragments.

Take away the screens from all the saloon doors, and you will make the devil lame in his best foot.

God made some things merely for ornament, perhaps, but a Christian does not come under that head.

Before taking the repeal dose cotton was 8 cents, after taking 6 cents; hurrah for the Democratic policy.

How many dollars in bonds can the authorities of Calera issue under its present charter? Will the Sentinel please answer.

The money of the country continues to flow to the Banks of New York, and the produce of the farm continues to fall in price.

It is said that President Cleveland is thinking of putting the democratic party in the hands of a receiver in order to get help to run the thing; it won't june to suit him.

The railroads will all soon be in the hands of receivers, and under the supervision of the United States Courts; why not let the government buy them out right if they can't be run by the present owners.

"No quorum present. Democratic congressman linger at home while the country suffers."

The above from the Atlanta Constitution shows how anxious the Democratic party is to give relief to the suffering country.

It is said that some of the teachers in this county have offered to take fifty cents in the dollar for their claims against the state. They have about concluded that men who will rob the people of their votes will rob them of their salaries. That is about the size of it.

If it would be a heavy tax on the county to build a new court house and jail; what kind of a tax would it be on the town of Calera? Wouldn't it bankrupt the town and ruin its citizens, we are satisfied, the voters of the county will not impose such a burden upon the good people of Calera.

The acting Governor of Alabama has written a letter to Auditor remove tax assessors who receive assessments at under valuation. Will his excellency please inform us, or the assessors, what will be a correct valuation of property in Alabama under the present administration?

Hon. W. H. Skaggs, in last weeks issue of the Mountain Home denounced the report made by the News-Reporter of his speech, made at Dry Valley recently, as "wholly and absolutely false." It is said that the News-Reporter Editor since publishing the report has been confined to his room with an attack of la-grippe.

We understand that county superintendent Dawson asked to be allowed to keep the poll tax collected here and pay the teachers last Saturday, but the state officials objected and ordered it sent to Montgomery, query, was that money, which the state constitution required to be applied exclusively to public schools, used in paying interest to Wall street bondholders or other state officials? Will the Advertiser please inform us?

How long does the act providing for an election on the removal of the court house, give Calera to build a court house and other public buildings? There is no limit, if the buildings were started in 1894 and finished in 1894, the law would be complied with, therefore it behooves the voters of the county to let the court house remain where it is until something definite is promised; for until the buildings were finished and received, the citizens of neither place would know whether to buy and improve property or not.

It is very doubtful whether the Wilson tariff bill will become a law or not, a strong opposition has developed in the south on account of ore, coal and lumber being put on the free list. There is no doubt but what the passage of the bill as arranged by the committee would result in great injury to the South and West. The main features of the bill seems to be to protect the manufacturers of the East and put the main products of the South and West on the free list.

The financial policy of Cleveland and Sherman has brought the country to the verge of ruin.

It has been reported that the court house at this place has been condemned, and that a new one will have to be built, even if the county site remains here. Now this is a mistake, the court house is as good as the county is able to own at present; it is a splendid brick structure. There is a little work needed on the grand jury room, but the court house will be standing and in good shape, unless a cyclone strikes, long after the present generation passes away; there need be no fears on this line.

Where It Will End.

The following taken from the Chicago Times reflects a similar condition in every large city:

A large portion of the population is stranded, and the outlook is dubious. There are 117,000 people out of employment, and 10,000 of them have no food or money. Many of these are intelligent mechanics. Their condition is so desperate that it has developed something new in the lodging house business. All that is necessary is a room, usually a dark basement or under the sidewalk, in which is a stove and as many cheap chairs as can be crowded in.

For five cents the lodger has the privilege of sitting on a chair all night and sleeping the best he can. Those who cannot pay the five cents, and they average 4,000 a night, sleep on the floors of the police stations, in the corridors of the City Hall, and in the missions of the slums. By actual count 1,119 men sought shelter in the City Hall one night last week.

The situation in Chicago tonight is pitiable. It is bitterly cold. The police stations are so crowded that men are sleeping in the barns where the patrol wagons are kept. Two thousand hungry people are lying and sitting in the corridors of the City Hall. Many of the churches of the city have thrown open their basements to the homeless. There is talk of roofing over the huge pier at the foot of Van Buren street on the lake, used during the summer by the World's Fair boats of heating it and in warm place to sleep.

Aches and Snaps.

I wish a happy new year to all. All seemed to enjoy the beautiful Xmas very much, and have inlisted with the new year.

There are some sickness in our town, just now. It seems that the la-grippe has gotten hold of our people, and some are dying.

Mrs. K. J. Thomas, made a flying trip to Sylacauga last Thursday. Mr. Warren Coleman, who has been traveling the lone star state for the last twelve months, has returned. He says Texas is too large for him.

Mr. J. R. Haney, of Childersburg, one of Talladega's staunch reformers, and president of said county alliance, was the guest of Mr. E. J. Thomas, one day the past week. Mr. Haney, is a man of sagacity and aware, always glad to have him with us.

We sincerely regret to note the death of Mr. L. W. Waters, of Fayetteville, who departed this life Jan. 4th in his 76th year of age. Mr. Waters' illness was of short duration. He was a constant member of the Baptist church for more than 40 years. His remains were interred at T. N. Williams cemetery. He leaves a host of relatives and friends to mourn his untimely death, peace to his ashes.

Married: On the 25th of December, at the residence of the brides father, Mr. Ben Ingram and Miss Rachel Jones. May his lovely bride ever attend him as a guide and live to cheer him in old age. Joseph Boykin officiating.

Mr. Haslet who had the misfortune of getting badly hurt some time since, while coming from Sylacauga, we learn is slowly convalescing. Great fears are that he will never get up.

Misses Mollie and Sallie Boaz of Fayetteville were the guest of Mrs. Alice Thomas during Xmas. The boys are pleased to see them come.

Mrs. Maggie Haslet was reported to have been in a dying stage yesterday. Mrs. Haslet is a wife of R. C. Haslet, Jr., and a daughter of Mr. Henry W. Parker, of Shelby Springs, her speedy recovery is greatly desired by all.

Our school at Aches, under the management of Prof. J. A. Spearman, is flourishing, the attendance is very large, much interest seems to be manifested. Have secured Miss Edna Watlin as assistant teacher to help the Prof. in developing and training the youthful minds.

COMMISSIONERS' SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasurer From July 1, 1893, to January 1, 1894.

RECEIPTS.	
Amount on hand at last report	\$12,383.45
A. F. Smith, taxes	82.92
J. S. Leeper, license	92.00
County taxes on land redeemed	12.23
A. E. Smith, taxes	1,525.92
	\$14,077.60
DISBURSEMENTS.	
W. L. Davis, feeding paupers	180.00
Lester, Mason & Co., m'dse for poor house and jail	16.50
Parker & Armstrong, drugs for poor house and jail	27.10
Shelby Chronicle, stationery and subscription	14.75
R. F. Johnson, lumber for road	37.10
Infus Ray, " " " "	2.11
H. J. Griffin, one day as commissioner and 49 miles	5.45
R. H. Walker, two days as commissioner and 24 miles	7.70
A. M. Jones, three days as commissioner and 40 miles	11.30
James McGowan, two days as commissioner and 9 miles	6.45
J. S. Leeper, ex-officio services	100.00
J. S. Leeper, county court fees	84.00
J. S. Leeper, one day commissioner court	3.00
H. C. C. Blackberry, repairing bridge	49.00
James Jones, lumber on road	6.72
J. S. Leeper, postage	10.00
W. R. A. Milner, postage	10.00
J. S. Leeper, ex-officio	200.00
H. W. Nelson, county court service etc	16.85
Johnston & White, m'dse for jail and poor house	2.19
Roberts & Son, stationery and tax book	23.80
C. C. DuBose, publishing county treasurer's report and stationery	41.35
W. H. Wimpey, work on court house	1.60
R. H. Walker, four days as commissioner and mileage	18.70
R. J. Griffin, four days as commissioner and mileage	14.40
A. M. Jones, four days as commissioner and mileage	13.80
James McGowan, four days as commissioner and mileage	12.40
E. D. Hall & Co., m'dse for poor house and jail	4.70
Dr. W. DuBose, medical services	56.25
J. S. Leeper, four days commissioner court	12.00
W. R. A. Milner, m'dse for poor house	2.05
Rogers Stationery Co., stationery	18.85
Leeper and McGowan, pay for jail kitchen	165.00
G. W. Taylor, lumber for road	16.68
A. J. Taylor, " " " "	12.05
W. L. Davis, feeding paupers	88.25
J. S. Warren, lumber for road	15.05
J. F. Pope, nails on road	1.35
A. M. Elliott, drayage	5.40
H. W. Nelson, repair court house well and jail stable	3.75
C. C. DuBose, blanks	29.50
W. H. Renuau, lumber for road	22.58
Parker & Armstrong, drugs	22.15
Lester, Mason & Co., m'dse	10.80
R. E. McLean, timber, lime and bucket	13.00
Johnston & White, m'dse	2.87
Dr. W. S. DuBose, carrying patient to asylum	18.00
Lum Holcombe, cleaning out well, jail and court house	4.00
R. H. Walker, two days as commissioner and mileage	7.70
A. M. Jones, two days as commissioner and mileage	7.80
R. J. Griffin, two days as commissioner and mileage	6.40
James McGowan, two days as commissioner and mileage	6.40
A. M. Jones, four days extra services	12.00
Wm. Jarrett, building bridge	36.50
James McGowan, two days extra service	6.00
Marshall & Bruce, record book	13.85
Geo. D. Barnard & Co., file case for clerk	190.00
R. F. Johnson, lumber for road	14.60
B. L. Moore, nails	1.00
J. R. Beavers, right of way for road	50.00
W. H. Wimpey, repairing jail pump	1.00
J. F. Pope, lumber and nails	11.00
W. B. Ingram, lumber on road	8.46
W. R. A. Milner, coal for county	63.30
P. T. Ray, repairing bridge	6.33
H. H. Hammond, making land book and stationery	125.00
Shelby Chronicle, publishing tax notice	43.75
Dr. W. S. DuBose, medical services	56.25
A. M. Jones, Shelby part for bridge, Kelley's creek	156.05
C. T. Davidson, lumber for road	8.85
Davis & Riley, lumber for road	8.03
Wimpey & Parker, repairs poor house and jail	29.25
Lester, Mason & Co., m'dse for poor house and jail	101.15
R. L. Kendrick, lumber for road	3.40
T. W. Shrader, m'dse for county	75
N. A. Graham, three subscriptions	3.00
W. L. Davis, feeding paupers	171.80
H. C. & W. B. Reynolds, lumber and nails	38.27
Henry Pitts, repairing bridge	10.50
Parker & Armstrong, drugs	17.50
Johnston & White, repairing bridge and nails	20.80
J. F. Pope, nails for road	2.50
J. S. Leeper, making abstract for collector	100.00
Fees for county court (J. S. Leeper)	88.00
J. S. Leeper, postage	10.00
W. M. Mathis, refunding county tax	1.60
J. R. Ray, lumber for road	99.44
H. W. Nelson, waiting on court	21.60
R. H. Walker, five days as commissioner and mileage	16.70
James McGowan, six days as commissioner and mileage	18.40
R. J. Griffin, four days as commissioner and mileage	14.50
A. M. Jones, five days as commissioner and mileage	17.80
Ed Robinson, cleaning sewer	21.00
Roberts & Son, stationery	3.00
J. S. Leeper, one day at commissioners court	9.75
Mrs. E. Roper, feeding and lodging jurors	2.50
J. W. Horton, lumber for road	91.40
Geo. D. Barnard, building bridge	25.00
A. J. England, building " " " "	20.00
Mrs. M. E. Cardwell, for right of way	20.00
Holcombe & Pratt, lumber for road	1.60
Circuit court jurors	325.70
County court jurors	325.70
Grand jurors	325.70
Circuit and county court bailiffs	158.90
Treasurer's commission on \$4,806.34	240.31
Total amount paid out	\$5,048.65
Balance in Treasury	\$9,031.01
A. M. Jones, James McGowan, R. J. Griffin, R. H. Walker, Commissioners	

H. 557

To provide for the permanent location of the county site of Shelby county by the vote of the people of said county.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Alabama, that it shall be the duty of the probate judge of Shelby county, state of Alabama, to order an election to be held in said county on the first Monday in February 1894, for the purpose of permanently locating the county site of said county; and said election shall be held in the manner and under the same restrictions and penalties as are now provided by law for the election of members of the general assembly.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That each voter shall have written or printed on his ticket the name of the place at which he desires the county site to be permanently located, and it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to count and compare all the votes polled, and if any place shall have received a majority of the votes polled, they shall declare such place the permanent county site; but if no place shall have received a majority of all the votes polled, then it shall be the duty of the probate judge in like manner as before to order a second election to be held on the first Monday in May 1894, at which election the vote shall be taken between the two places which shall have received the highest and the next highest vote at the first election and the majority of the votes cast at said election shall determine the question of the permanent location of the county site of Shelby county at the place which shall have received the majority of all the votes cast at said second election.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That if majority of all the votes cast at either of the said elections shall determine the removal of the county site of said county from its present location, then in that event the court of county commissioners shall appoint five freeholders of said county whose duty it shall be to select the most suitable location for the court house and other public buildings within one mile of the place chosen as the permanent county site and to receive by donation a fee simple title to and in any lot or land so as to vest the title in the county of Shelby.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That in the event of the county site from the present location, then it shall be the duty of county commissioners to sell all the lands and other property at the present county site and to use the proceeds in the erection of the new buildings, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to execute deeds to said property; provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent said commissioners from using any of said property in the erection of the new buildings; provided, that in the event Calera is chosen in either of the said elections, the lands shall remain at Calera until suitable public buildings have been erected by and at the expense of the city of Calera and accepted by the court of county commissioners of Shelby county.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That the managers and clerks of the election, provided for in this act, shall receive no compensation for their services in holding said election except the returning officer, who shall be entitled to the same compensation for their services as they are allowed in other elections.

Approved February 21, 1893.
Official: J. D. BARRON,
Secretary of State.

Creswell Items.

Two to three inches of rain fell Friday and Saturday.

Our school continues to grow and now numbers between 50 and 60 scholars.

Last week was moving week in this section, changes to numerous to mention.

Mr. J. L. Judge, left last week for Greenville, Ala., where he has accepted a position for the year. His family will remain in Shelby.

The water famine is ended and the wells, creeks and branches are overflowing. The rains Friday and Saturday supplied a "long felt want."

Rev. W. L. Sinnott, will preach at this place next Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. I am glad to be able to state that there is a probability of having him to preach for us once a month this year.

La-grippe seems to be epidemic in our neighborhood just at this time. Whole families are taken down in one night, fortunately the cases so far reported have been of a mild stage.

Our farmers commence the new year under great disadvantages but they are buoyant with hope, and have gone to work with a determination to raise everything to eat at home.

Dr. A. W. McGraw, brother of Dr. A. E. McGraw and father of Mrs. C. N. Pitts, who moved from this section about 20 years ago to Louisiana, is on a visit to relatives and friends in this section.

The Flat Money of France.

National Watchman.
Pierpont Morgan, a banker of New York, says: "The paper money of France is the most striking flat in the world. It contains no promise of redemption, is not a promise to pay, but a legal tender money, which circulates freely in France and surrounding provinces of adjoining countries."

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Six Short Stories and splendid articles by best writers on all subjects of interest to women. Three months free if you take it now. Sample copy 10 cents.

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Of this line pass Calera daily, running THROUGH—
MONTGOMERY, MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS,
Connecting for all points in

TEXAS AND THE WEST,

Also running through to NASHVILLE, EVANSVILLE, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.

Connecting for all points in the NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

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Passing through the Scenic Shenandoah Valley, justly called "The Switzerland of America."

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For latest schedules and other information, call on or write to
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Anniston, Ala.
B. W. WRENN, G. P. & T. A.,
Knoxville, Tenn.
L. A. BRILL, A. G. P. A., Selma, Ala.

How can anybody estimate the value of prosperity now? Nothing will bring one fourth of its value twelve months ago or when honest Tom Seay vacated the executive office. It is had enough on the tax payers of the state to have their property depreciated by the folly and extravagance of the counted in administration, but when the head of that administration attempts to force men to value their property as high as when better men had control of the government, it is going a little too far. Hold up Governor until after Kolb and his ticket are elected next August and there will be no need of such letters. Business will be revived confidence restored and an era of prosperity commence in Alabama unknown to our people for four years past.

Will Out!

We have murdered Prices. Read!

3 Great Papers 3

For Only

\$1.65!

The People's Advocate,

The Atlanta Constitution,

The American Farmer & Farm News.

We call special attention to our clubbing arrangement with the great southern weekly, The Atlanta Constitution; and the well known agricultural journal, The American Farmer, which enables us to offer ALL THREE papers for the remarkably low sum of \$1.65 a year. The first duty of every good citizen is to patronize his home paper. He wishes to become thoroughly conversant with his county matters, and only through his home paper can he expect to be supplied with the current county news, which is of the closest interest to him.

After he has provided himself with his home paper, the next consideration of those who are not within easy reach of a first-class daily newspaper should be to select a first-class weekly newspaper supplying all of the general news of the world, and paying special attention to features which are of particular interest to the household and the farm.

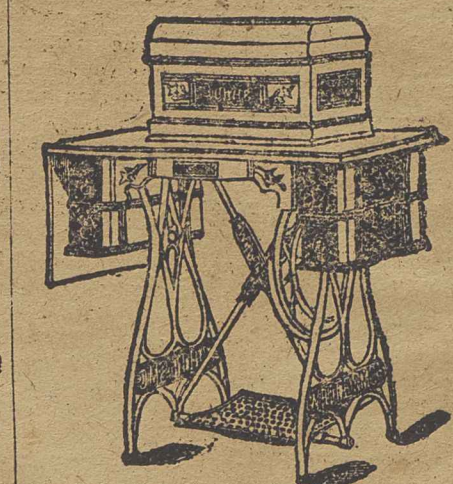
Just such a paper is The Weekly Constitution, published at Atlanta, Ga., and having a circulation of 156,000 copies a week, the largest of any weekly newspaper published in America. It is essentially a farmer's paper and stands at the head of the weekly press of this country. Its agricultural department alone is worth the subscription price of the paper, while it numbers among its contributors such well known names as Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Joel Chandler Harris, Sarge Plunkett, Bill Arp, and hosts of others whose reputations are world wide. Its women and children's departments are prepared with a special view to please the little folks and the women, and its news columns literally cover the face of the earth.

Then a strictly agricultural and stock paper comes next, and the paper everybody wants is The American Farmer and Farm News. This valuable journal is a recent union of four of the oldest standard agricultural papers in America. Its columns contain only the very best original matter, especially written, by the most noted agricultural writers, such as Dr. Galen Wilson, T. Greiner, Dr. Hoskins, Henry Talbot, Fanny Field, Miller Purvis, J. M. Rice, J. E. Read, N. J. Shepherd and other experts in practical farming. Its articles are invariably terse, simple and reliable, and it is more widely quoted than almost any other farm journal.

We are enabled to offer the THREE papers, the Advocate, the Constitution, and the American Farmer for a little more than the price of one, and we will take great pleasure in forwarding to the Constitution and American Farmer, for any names sent us, accompanied by \$1.65 in cash.

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By special arrangements with the Reform Book and News Co., orders may be sent to this office.

Notice.
All parties in debt to the late firm of Mitchell & Finley are hereby notified that suit will be brought first January 1893, unless the parties pay the amounts due or make satisfactory arrangements.
Longshore & Beavers,

Notice No. 14,157. Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 17, 1893.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Columbiana, Ala., on November 30th, 1893, viz: Helton Davis, Homestead entry No. 18,721, for the N½ of NW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, Sec. 10, Tp. 18 S, R. 1 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Collins, John Berryhill, Benjamin F. Thomas, Thomas J. Green, all of Vandiver, Ala. J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Notice No. 14,026. Notice for Publication.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.
Published Every Wednesday.
Entered at the postoffice at Columbian, Ala., as second-class mail matter.
COLUMBIANA, JAN. 10, 1894.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25
Extra Advertising Rates on Application
E. T. V. & G. Time Card.
Trains on the E. T. V. & G. railway arrive at Columbian as follows:
NORTH BOUND.
No. 4, Mail and Express, - 12:22 p. m.
No. 24, Local Freight, - 2:30 p. m.
SOUTH BOUND.
No. 3, Mail and Express, - 3:38 p. m.
No. 23, Local Freight, - 6:40 a. m.
COURT CALENDAR.
Circuit Court—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. L. F. Box, Judge.
Chancery Court—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, chancellor.
County Court—Regular terms begin the second Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, Judge.
We had plenty of rain last week.
The court house question is all the go these days.
Jim Millstead, visited friends in Wilsonville last week.
T. B. Holcombe, of Weldon, was in the city Saturday.
W. C. Parker, is absent at Jemison this week on business.
Rev. H. C. Paul, was among his friends in the city last Saturday.
M. S. Wilson, was among his friends in Columbian last week.
Miss Ella Tallant, of near here, visited friends in Calera last week.
Miss Anna DuBose, spent a few days last week with friends at Britton.
The county alliance was in session at this place on Friday and Saturday.
In another column will be found the semi-annual report of county commissioners.
Mrs. Crim of Anniston, is visiting the family of Rev. H. M. Millstead, this week.
Messrs. Cox and Attaway, of Bridgeton, were in town last Friday and Saturday.
The columns of the Advocate are open to both sides of the removal of the court house.
G. B. Dean, of beat 3, spent Friday in the city, in attendance on the county alliance.
Mr. P. P. Fuqua and wife, of Groesbeck, Tex., are visiting the family of B. L. Moore.
I. W. Johnson, of Highland, was in Columbian last week in attendance on the county alliance.
R. E. Hinton, of beat 9, was in the city Saturday, and renewed his subscription for the Advocate.
J. P. Pearson, paid us a visit last week; he was attending the meeting of the county alliance.
James Evans and family have moved into the Horton house, recently vacated by Henry Milner.
Prof. W. B. Greek, opened school Monday, after giving two week vacation. He has a flourishing school now.
Jim Seale left Monday for Childersburg to accept a position in the post office. We wish him much success.
Miss Bama Chandler, daughter of Dr. E. P. Chandler, of Vincent, is visiting Miss Eva Weaver of this place.
Maj. John W. Pitts, spent Friday and Saturday, with friends in the city. He was attending the county alliance.
We regret to learn the serious sickness of Mr. J. W. Thompson, we hope to be able soon to chronicle his recovery.
The proceedings of the county alliance received too late for publication this week, but will appear in next week's issue.
Henry Milner, has moved to his father's residence on Silk Stocking street, he will make that his future home for the present.
We hope every one who owns a horse will read the advertisement of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company, of Elkhart, Indiana, appearing in this paper.
Hons. W. B. Brown, Henry Wilson and A. P. Longshore, are in Montgomery this week in attendance upon Supreme court.
John T. Cromwell, our faithful night-watchman, is confined to his room with la-grippe. We hope soon to see him at his post of duty again.
J. B. Randall, of Calera, was in the city last Friday and Saturday, in attendance on the county alliance, he is an enthusiastic advocate of the removal of the county site to Calera, and is doing some good work in that direction.

A Disastrous Fire.
About 6 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the store of B. L. Moore occupied by E. D. Hall & Co., for general merchandise; the fire burned rapidly, and the whole building was soon in a light blaze, nothing was saved except the books which Mr. Ed Hall always carried home at night. The next building to catch was the drug store of Parker & Armstrong, which the fire consumed in a few minutes, meanwhile a large number of citizens were working with might and main to tear down the house occupied by Robert Beavers assigned to R. E. McLean & Co.; they partly succeeded, by the time that building was consumed the fire was under control. The law office of Messrs. Brown, McMillan and Leeper, was in great danger, for a while but by heroic efforts it and the two story brick structure next to it were saved.
The loss as far as could be ascertained is as follows: E. D. Hall & Co. stock of goods completely destroyed, value 8000, insurance 4000. B. L. Moore store house value 800, no insurance. Mess. Parker & Armstrong stock of drugs and house, insurance 400 on house 1100 on stock and furniture; loss about 1000 dollars.
Robert Beavers assigned, no insurance, most of the stock of goods were saved but in a damaged condition, loss about \$250 dollars. We understand arrangement are being perfected to replace the burnt buildings with good substantial brick structures.
Called Home at the Dawn of Manhood.
Albert Verchott, oldest son of our townsman Joseph Verchott, died on the night of the 7th inst. of typhoid pneumonia. Albert was born in Coal-burn Conn., June 24th, 1876. Although not advanced in years, he was far advanced in all those manly qualities and noble traits of character, which betoken a most honorable citizenship. He bided farewell to the bright visions of young manhood to thoroughly exemplify, that sometimes seemingly almost paradoxical maxim, "Bring a child up in the way it should go and when it gets old it will not depart therefrom." His associates cannot soon forget his manly bearing among them.
Why one so promising of goodness and virtue, should be called from among us so young, is difficult to understand; yet we know, "Nec scire fas est omnia," and that God does everything for the best.
It often seems to us, as in this case, that, "Lumen dignum adolescentis moritur." We extend to the grief stricken family our heart felt sympathy and condolence.
Important Notice.
It was our misfortune to be burned out almost completely Tuesday night, the small amount of our stock of goods saved being almost worthless. We shall esteem it a special favor if all parties who owe us will come up promptly and pay what they can to help us on our feet again. If every one will do the best they can for us, we will be able to open up again in a few days. Thanking all for past favors, and indulging the hope that our customers will come promptly to our aid, we remain Faithfully,
Parker & Armstrong.
"Perfectly lovely" is what all the ladies say about the calendar for 1894, published by C. I. Hood & Co., proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a unique and beautiful calendar, which combines accuracy of date and other useful and valuable information with the attractions of ornament. It is a very desirable and serviceable gift. Those of our readers who have not already secured one, can do so by applying to the druggists or sending six cents in stamps for one or ten cents for two copies, to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.
In this issue of the Advocate we publish the act of the last legislature, authorizing a vote for the permanent location of the county site, it behooves every citizen of the county to read it carefully, we shall comment upon the act at length in our next issue.
Quite a number of teachers were in town Saturday expecting to draw a part, at least, of their salary for last quarter. They received no money, but were notified that they could get their claims discounted at bank for 60 per cent.
Dr. W. B. Groce, spoke at the court house last Friday afternoon, to a good size crowd; his speech was clear cut and to the point. He did not appeal to prejudice or passion, but to the reason and good judgement of his hearers.
The Advocate reiterates, the assertion made last week, in regard to the permanent location of the county seat of Shelby county; that the wishes and desires of the citizens of Calera and Columbian are not only to be considered, but, the interest of the whole county; is to be looked after. Can the taxpayers afford to be further burdened with taxation? Can Calera with a taxable property amounting to about seventy-five thousand afford to build a thirty thousand dollar court house?

Election Notice.
The State of Alabama, Shelby County.
In the matter of permanently locating the county site of said county, be it remembered that on this, the 23rd day of December, 1893, at the Court House in said county, I, John S. Leeper, Probate Judge in and for said county and state, do hereby order that an election be held in said county at the respective voting places in said county on the first Monday in February, 1894, for the purpose of permanently locating the county site of said county. And said election shall be in the manner and under the same restrictions, and penalties as are now provided by law for the election of members of the General Assembly. Done in pursuance and under and by virtue of "An Act" of the General Assembly of said state, approved February 21st, 1893, page 937 of the acts of Alabama 1892-3.
JOHN S. LEEPER,
Probate Judge.
The State of Alabama, Shelby County.
Notice is hereby given that an Election will be held in and for said county at the respective voting places therein, on the first Monday in February, 1894, for the purpose of permanently locating the County Site of said county, as is provided for by an act of the General Assembly of said State, approved February 21, 1893—Acts of Alabama, 1892-3, page 937.
H. W. NELSON,
Sheriff of Shelby County.
The following managers and returning officers have been appointed for said election:
Beat 1—box 1, E B Nelson, John A West, Henry W Parker, Sheriff, returning officer, box 2, W A Walburn, W E Merrell, W G Hayes, J W Thompson, returning officer.
Beat 2—G E Abbott, Wm M Carden, Alf Merrell, Thos R Lovett, returning officer.
Beat 3—J M Huggins, N V McClinton, F H Hardy, Charles H Fields, returning officer.
Beat 4—box 1, Charles B West, George Munroe, E F Vest, James G Harris, returning officer. Box 2, Dr H W Harrison, E K Huey, John Cunningham, Joe McMullen returning officer.
Beat 5—John Harmon, Columbus Benton, W H Sturdivant, M N Howard, returning officer.
Beat 6—J D Ruffin, Wm D Lacy Thos Griffin, Dan Lambert, returning officer.
Beat 7—C B Elliott, Sr., W R Turman, M S Wilson, C E Hale, returning officer.
Beat 8—J S Ferrill, P N Gilbert, J W Phillips, E S Martin, returning officer.
Beat 9—J F Pope, E W Holland, John Roberson, Amos Daniel, returning officer.
Beat 10—D W Kidd, T G Flory, C N Pitts, M E Bates, returning officer.
Beat 11—J E Adams, A F Carden, F P Day, J A Mardis, returning officer.
Beat 12—W W Webb, R F Johnson, Andrew Wilson, Earl Cross, returning officer.
Beat 13—Rufus M DeShazo, J P Pearson, J M McLaughlin, Dave Lee, returning officer.
Beat 14—Thos H Baxley, Jobe Morgan, J L Vandiver, M V Lowery, returning officer.
Beat 15—C C Elliott, W M Seale, Dr A E McGraw, H I Adams, returning officer.
Beat 17—W S Cross, T D Padgett Ollie Cost, A W Cost, returning officer.
JOHN S. LEEPER,
W. R. A. MILNER,
H. W. NELSON.
Prof. A. M. Burney.
President of Howard Female College, Gallatin Tenn.
Adds His Testimony as to the Benefits He Received From the Electropoise.
In answer to yours, allow me to say that in the month of April last I was induced by feeble health, superinduced by the second attack of la grippe, to use Electropoise.
Immediately after using it I felt a returning sense of vigor and my accustomed good health, and have been improving all the time since, and now regard my health as good as at any time in my life. As a sequence of la grippe I had muscular rheumatism from which I have not suffered any since I began to use the Electropoise.
My wife has been using the instrument recently, with very marked improvement, for general debility.
Speaking from experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the instrument has wonderful curative effects.
A. M. Burney,
President Howard Female College, Gallatin, Tenn., January 19 1893.
Science is a knowledge of facts. Some facts are not known to science. All the facts and principles now existing have existed from the beginning of things. Science discovers and classifies, but can neither destroy nor create. The Electropoise is a discovery, and is fast being classified.
For further information in regard to the Electropoise, and for a 50-page pamphlet describing treatment, giving testimonials of responsible parties, write to DuBois & Webb, 56 State Building, Nashville, Tenn.
First First Avenue, Birmingham Ala
Jan 10, 1894

Do You Ride a Victor?
There is but one best and it's a Victor.
OVERMAN WHEEL CO.
BOSTON, WASHINGTON, DENVER, SAN FRANCISCO.
ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.
No. 1. Farm Harness \$24.50
No. 2. Farm Harness \$27
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SUBJUGATION OF THE DESERT.

Surprising Results Obtained by Irrigation in the Southern States.

We have a vast domain of arid land which, under scientific irrigation, will some day support a great population. The Mormons have compelled the desert to produce fruits, grasses, and cereals in abundance, and Joseph Smith's followers may justly claim to be the pioneers in the practice of that sort of agriculture on a large scale in this country, though the ancient mission farms and vineyards of Southern California were irrigated in a crude way. What the Mormons did half a century ago, and the Spanish missionaries more than a century earlier still, the modern farmers of California, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and half a dozen other States and Territories are now repeating with profit and on a rapidly increasing scale, until 8,000,000 acres of land, comprising 54,000 farms, are now under irrigation and the average value of their products ranges from \$8.25 to \$40 per acre.

Surprising results are obtained on these lands where man is his own rainmaker, for the soil is of the richest, and once the irrigation system is in operation there is no interruption by drought. The magnificent crops of corn, alfalfa, wheat, and hay obtained, the wonderful yields of fruit and the possibility of uninterrupted pasturage for cattle have given a great impetus to irrigation in the far West and the next few years will witness a rapid expansion of the productive area of that region. Less than one-half of one per cent. of the total arid region of the country is now under irrigation, and of the 883,000,000 acres classified there are 618,000,000 acres upon which water would produce crops. Of the remaining vacant public lands, ninety-five per cent., or about 542,000,000 acres, are in this region.

The free arable lands having been taken up and land that was cheap a few years ago rising rapidly in value, it is easy to see that the next step must be the reclamation of the "Great American Desert" by irrigation. —Minneapolis Tribune.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running ear, which is often attended with itching and a discharge. Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out, the ear is forever closed. Deafness is not a disease, but a symptom of a disease of the mucous membrane of the Eustachian tube. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness cured by our method that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

J. J. CHERRY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 15c.

The Tragedy of Life in New York.

Could anything be more pathetic than the story of 11-year-old Sanford Parker rushing out of the miserable Brooklyn tenement house the other day to earn a few pennies wherewith to buy food for his starving mother, rendered helpless by dropsy? Poor boy! He could earn no pennies, and in desperation stole the brass handle of a trolley motor, hoping to sell it to a junkman, and thus procure money to buy food. But he was caught by a policeman, and locked up in a station house. Meanwhile the poor mother died of starvation. Is there any worse destitution than this in the most wretched of London's slums?

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. Only for sale by all druggists in 50c. and \$1 bottles.

A chronic grumbler can set down as a person who loafs too much.

Malaria cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which cure the blood, tone the nerves, and give a healthy, glowing new energy and strength.

It is a barren kind of criticism that tells you what a thing is not.

For Coughs and Croup Discharges use Brown's Bronchial Cure. It has changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which is known by the well-known name of "The Great Cough Cure," which only in boxes.

A child's question is the first round in the ladder of knowledge.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives strength, aids Digestion, and gives a healthy appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

All crunkly springs from hard heartedness and weak character.

Mornings—Beecham's Pills with a drink of water. Beecham's no others. 25 cents a box. It acted with sore eyes as Dr. Isaac Thompson says. Beecham's sell at 10c a bottle.



Mr. Chas. A. Stalker, North, N. Y.

Diseased Bone

After an injury to my right leg caused me much suffering. I was in a hospital for a year, where I underwent seven surgical operations, the last taking away the limb of the hip. My case was pronounced hopeless. April 1, I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After a second bottle the wound at the hip entirely healed. A third bottle made me feel well as ever and built up my system. After trying various remedies, I gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle seemed to aggravate the disease, but the symptoms soon abated, and in a short time she was cured.

Dr. L. B. Ritchey, Mackey, Ind.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. Write Specimen Co., Atlanta, Ga.

CATARH IN CHILDREN

For over two years my little girl's life was made miserable by a case of Catarrh. The discharge from the nose was large, constant and very offensive. Her eyes became inflamed, the lids swollen and very painful. After trying various remedies, I gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle seemed to aggravate the disease, but the symptoms soon abated, and in a short time she was cured.

Dr. L. B. Ritchey, Mackey, Ind.

ALLIANCE READING.

Matters of Importance to the Order and to Those Who Believe in its Teachings.

The people voted hard times upon themselves, and now they must vote themselves out; there's no other way to get out.—Our Home.

If your vote is a good thing for the politician, don't you think it would be better if it was cast for Mollie and the babies?—American Enterprise.

The people of the United States rebuke Mr. Cleveland's policy at the polls while their representatives aid him in carrying it out in congress. It now remains to be seen whether the people will endorse the representatives by re-election.

Tariff legislation cannot bring prosperity. If all the taxes of the people, national, state, county and city, were remitted, it would not bring prosperity to them. The burden of debt must be lightened by a higher range of prices, for good times will never come.—Missouri World.

Friends of reform papers can force their political enemies to help support the movements, by throwing their trade to those who advertise in such papers, and withholding it from those who only advertise in other papers. Always remember this, whether doing business by mail or direct with your home merchant. If you have seen an advertisement in two or more papers of different politics, always mention the reform paper to the advertiser.

A Boise (Idaho) special to the Washington Post says: William H. Claggett, of this State, who contested the seat of Dubois in the United States senate two years ago, has written a letter renouncing his allegiance to the republican party and joining his political fortunes with the Populist party. His letter, which is in reply to a letter from Senator Stewart, of Nevada, enters into his reasons for such action. They are in substance that both the old parties are incapable and unwilling to grapple with financial questions and to solve them in the interest of the people.

THE INCOME TAX.

Having obtained possession of all the debts of the country, and control of all the money of the country, and being in the position to reap the profits of all the business of the country, the money owners of Wall street object to the people by way of taxes paid, a small per cent. of their ill-gotten gains. They are now fighting the proposed income tax with all the methods used in forcing the repeal of the silver bill and are quite likely to succeed. All manner of objections are brought forward by the ever ready subsidized press, which is just now bawling for that end. The people do not appear to find any place in this administration and are rapidly coming to know that fact. An income tax in the full sense of that term will not be enacted by the present congress.—National Watchman.

POPULISTS HAVE NOTHING TO FEAR.

A correspondent in the Topeka Advocate says: The question of a new party seems to agitate the minds of many people. A party of one idea will never succeed if organized but we need not fear any such party. If the south and west want a new party it is democratic and republican that want it and need it. Let them move in that direction as fast as they can. True democracy and true republicanism should out loose from the Sherman-Cleveland, Wall street heels. Let them join hands over Mason's and Dixon's line; don't discourage them but encourage them. When that hour comes they will be compelled to adopt essentially our platform or Populists will have nothing to do with it. If they do not come to our terms they will divide the old parties anyway without affecting the Populists. If they come to our terms, which they will be compelled to from many causes, then we can bid them a hearty God-speed. They will not attempt to organize without the Populists, and if they do, we will have three parties to recruit from instead of two. It can work no ill to us; we have no principles to sacrifice.

STEALING POPULIST THUNDER.

Both the democratic and republican parties in Massachusetts this year adopted two Populist planks in framing their platforms. Those referring to an inheritance tax and calling for the adoption of the Swiss system of the initiative and referendum or direct legislation by the people on all important measures. This means that whatever party wins the Swiss system, which has that country practical government control of all the great republic services, will be adopted at an early date. It is a well known fact that Massachusetts leads in its readiness to adopt popular reforms and she will doubtless be followed by many other states. The writer had the pleasure of addressing a Concord audience in Temple hall upon this subject in August last and was somewhat widely quoted. It is a pleasure to us personally to know that the heaven is working. Given this measure of political relief and it will be far easier to bring about the conduct of railways, telegraphs, telephones and all public services in their nature monopolies, and this result devoutly to be wished for, and worked for by every lover of the republic. All great reforms have a period of incubation and of growth, but once started and the way is comparatively easy.—Concord (N. H.) Tribune.

ANOTHER COWARDLY MAKESHIFT.

Senator Voorhees, the leader of the Democratic forces in the Senate when silver was demonetized by the repeal of the Sherman law, has introduced a bill which is a more cowardly makeshift than either the Bland or Sherman law. When the gold bugs demonetized silver in 1873, the effect was so disastrous that the Bland law was passed in 1878, and was a cowardly

makeshift. The Sherman law of 1890 was just a little worse than the Bland law. Now the gold bugs, in order to make a little show of honesty, introduce the Voorhees bill.

It directs the coinage into silver dollars of standard weight and fineness of seigniorage or profit from the coinage of silver bullion under the acts of February, 1878, and July, 1890. These silver dollars are to be full legal tender, and no less than \$2,000,000 a month are to be coined and covered into the treasury. When all the seigniorage or profit has been coined, the secretary of the treasury shall purchase silver bullion to the amount of not less than \$2,000,000 a month. All paper circulating notes of the government and of national banks of less denominations than \$10 are to be cancelled and notes of larger denominations to be substituted. The two dollar-and-a-half and five-dollar gold pieces are to be withdrawn from circulation. A commission of five is to be appointed to an international conference with a view to secure internationally a fixed relative value between gold and silver.

"The seigniorage" means silver bullion now in the treasury, it having been purchased under the Sherman law.

The above is not in accordance with the Chicago platform. Two cowardly makeshifts in the past twenty years have brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy. Now a third is proposed. An ordinary horse needs from twenty to thirty ears of corn per day, or its equivalent in oats, together with fodder or hay. Voorhees offers the American horse one small ear of corn. Some time ago Senator Vance said he would agree to such a compromise as the Paulkner bill, provided the limit was not less than one thousand million dollars. It would take the Voorhees bill nearly fifty years to reach the limit. At such a snail's pace the country would be bankrupt in less than five years, for the population and demand for money would outgrow it. To retire the \$1, \$2 and \$5 greenbacks would be to destroy a great convenience. The American people want greenbacks of small denominations, no matter how much coin they have. This, the latest, and most cowardly of all the cowardly makeshifts, will not be acceptable to any but time servers and gold bugs. The country is bleeding to death. Everybody knows how quickly a man will bleed to death. A remedy may contain some merit, but if it takes years to note its benefit, the patient will be sure to die.—Progressive Farmer.

Interest attaches to this report for several reasons. Even a flying machine must be taken seriously if it has engaged the serious and protracted attention of a man of such scientific eminence as the head of the Smithsonian Institution. Furthermore, what makes the story credible and adds to the importance of the experiment is the fact that a large sum of money was given in 1891 by Thomas Hodgkins, of Setauket, to the Smithsonian Institution to be devoted "to the increase and diffusion of more exact knowledge in regard to the nature and properties of atmospheric air in connection with the welfare of man." If it is a property of atmospheric air to be navigable by human beings, there is no doubt that the welfare of man might be singularly promoted by an increase of knowledge in that direction. It was to be expected, therefore, that one of the first uses to which Professor Langley would put the accumulating income of the Hodgkins fund would be to make as exhaustive a test as contemporary knowledge permits of the feasibility of flying machines. The results of his experiment will be awaited with interest. He has a great advantage over that other experimenter, Mr. Keely, in that he is not dependent upon the support of stockholders with hearts to be made sick by dividends long deferred.—Harper's Weekly.

Had a Wonderful Memory.

Magliabecchi, a Florentine, born in 1833, was blessed with a wonderful memory. From early years he was an insatiable reader and became familiar, it is written, with nearly every book extant in Europe at that period. More than this, he could repeat nearly everything that he read. He was sometimes called a "living speaking index of all the literature of the age." Learned persons came to him to direct them to any book needed for consultation; volume, page and often the very line were at his tongue's end. He studied the catalogues of all the famous libraries, both public and private, and so familiarized himself with collections of books and valuable manuscripts that he had never seen.

At one period he was librarian to the Grand Duke, and being one day inquired of by his royal patron concerning a certain very rare book which was needed in some investigation, replied: "There is but one copy in the world and that is in the library of the Grand Seigneur at Constantinople, and the point you are in search of may be found in book No. 7, on the right hand side as one enters."

Magliabecchi died in Florence in 1914, in his eighty-first year.—New York World.

Most Expensive Church in the World.

"Talk about your costly church edifices," remarked a traveler at the Kimball, "but by far the most expensive structure of the kind in the world is the cathedral of Gaudaloups, Mexico. The channel rail is fully six inches square, of solid gold, and is valued at \$15,000,000. It is a fact that the English Government offered \$15,000,000 for it, which was refused."—Atlanta Journal.

Tying Asparagus.

The convenient method of binding the bunches of asparagus set to market with rubber bands seems to have been objected to by the marketmen for the reason that the sulphur in the rubber discolors the stalks and blackens them. This, of course, has a depressing effect on the sale of the vegetable. So that the old-fashioned raffia, or the bass or stringy underbark of the basswood tree, is now used again.—New York Times.

As a Publican Zachus was his Little, but how fast he grew when he came to Christ.

The man who knows he has a God has no business to ever be in want of anything else.

A RICH PRODUCT OF THE SEA.

Yarns from Cape Cod About a Valuable Substance.

In the finding of ambergris there is probably a case of whiteness so successful as those sailing from Provincetown, Cape Cod.

The old salts of that quaint port, says the New York World, tell some very interesting stories of small fortunes that have been found drifting around in West Indian waters and along the Spanish Main.

Ambergris is a peculiar secretion found in a decayed sperm whale, and is worth its weight in gold.

In years gone by the Provincetown whalers have been very fortunate in this business. An interesting story is told of an incident which occurred not many years ago.

A schooner from that port was quickly drifting along near the whaling grounds on a clear, calm afternoon, when the man on the look-out in the crow's-nest hailed the deck, as is customary when anything is discovered on the water, and reported to the officer of the deck a small, peculiar-looking substance floating off the port quarter, and said it looked something like beeswax, which is often found floating in these waters.

The captain was immediately called, and looking through his glass he ordered a boat lowered without delay. No time was lost. The experienced eye of the captain did not fail him at this time.

It was taken on deck and was put to a severe examination by the crew. After a close examination and diagnosis, as it were, it was pronounced to be some kind of gum peculiar to the West Indies, and, in fact, the like of which the captain and his crew never handled before.

It was kicked around the deck for a number of days, and finally thrown into the stern of the boat to get it out of the way. It was soon forgotten.

Not many weeks afterward the schooner fell in with another whaler from Provincetown and the crews exchanged visits and compared notes.

While the captains were comfortably seated in the stern boat before referred to, spinning yarns and talking of home comforts, the visiting captain suddenly seized the lump of "gum," as he called it, and with much surprise asked, "What are you letting that lie around so carelessly for?"

The answer was, "Why, it is no good, only wax, you know, that I am taking home for some of the boys."

"No good!" said the more experienced captain. "Why it is ambergris and worth its weight in gold. The very thing you do is to take care of it."

It is needless to say that it was taken care of and the very best of care at that. When the vessel arrived home the lump of "gum," which was a few months before thrown carelessly aside, was appraised and added nearly \$7,000 to the stock of the voyage.

Another captain of a merchant vessel, while lying at one of the small islands in the West Indies, discovered a lump as big as his two fists in the possession of a negro.

He did not know of its value, and wanted to trade. The captain did.

"I want to trade," said the native. "What do you want?" asked the captain.

The negro replied: "I will trade this," holding out the lump, "for one flannel shirt and an old pair of pants."

"It's a go," quickly returned the captain.

The negro depicted in high glee, while the captain felt sure he had by far the better end of the bargain.

On his return to the States the lump was quickly sold for \$300.

This shows how ignorant some people are of the looks and value of this product.

Another story is told of a Provincetown whaling crew who lost their prize when almost secured.

The whale had been killed and towed to the vessel's side, when one of the sailors discovered some peculiar-looking particles floating on the water alongside.

They were taken up by a small dip net and, after being severely scrutinized for some time, the crew decided the small particles looked like ambergris.

It was accordingly deemed expedient to make a more thorough search.

On sticking a spear into the part where ambergris is usually secreted a hard substance was struck.

The crew was excited at once. The whale was cut into and a dark gray mass about the size of a half barrel was discovered.

Guy ropes were made fast and an attempt was made to haul it on deck, but it proved too much for the men at the ropes.

A boat was then lowered and hauled to the vessel's side, and the ropes thrown to the men in the boat. Before the men could catch the ropes the leadlike mass shot downward into the bottomless sea, and at least \$50,000 slipped away from mortal sight, leaving behind a mad and infuriated captain and a disgusted crew.

Improving the Eyes.

It is satisfactory to be told by Mr. Ellis that blindness in England is "slowly decreasing," though Great Britain still stands in this respect behind the eyes of European countries, and three more come before Ireland. Short-sightedness, however, appears to be increasing everywhere, Germany having a signal and sinister pre-eminence in this respect.

A French doctor has noted the remarkable fact that wild beasts caught quite young or born in captivity become short-sighted, the conclusion being that the eyes adapt itself to its habitual sphere of vision, and unless "educated," to use Mr. Ellis's term, to see objects at a distance, loses the capacity of so doing. Even in after life the eye may be, to some extent, so educated, though probably only when the myopia is not considered.

It is thus within the experience of the present writer that his sight greatly improved in days gone by, when he became a volunteer, by practice at the butts, so that while at first he could not see the target to shoot at without spectacles at a 300-yard range, after a twelvemonth or so he only needed to put on spectacles at 400 yards. But beyond that range he was never able to dispense with them.

Consequently, eyes are, therefore, extremely valuable as means of strengthening the sight of town-bred children, and the conductors of such excursions should take pains to direct the eyes of the children to distant objects—to the furthest hill, church tower or other landmark, noting if possible, any incapacity to discern the selected object, and then selecting some nearer one for the weaker-sighted.

A man in Kansas named Hayes raised nine boys. No. 1 jumped into a well and drowned himself. No. 2 drank poison. No. 3 used a rope. No. 4 was drowned in a tank in the state prison. No. 5 killed himself with a sharp knife.

A MODEL SAVAGE.

King of a Country of Savages and the Good Work He Has Done.

King Khama is a model savage, if a black man who has been thoroughly civilized by European and missionary influences can still be called one. He is an autocrat of the best possible type, whose influence in his country is entirely thrown into the scale of virtue for the suppression of vice. Such a thing as theft is unknown in his realm; he will not allow his subjects to make or drink beer. "Beer is the source of all quarrels," he says; "I will stop it." He has also put a stop to the existence of witch doctors and their wiles throughout all the Bamangwato, says the Contemporary Review.

He conducts in person services every Sunday in his large, round koma, or place of assembly, standing beneath the tree of justice and the wide canopy of heaven in a truly patriarchal style. He is keen in the suppression of all superstitions, and eats publicly the flesh of the dyker, a sort of rebeck, which was formerly the totem of the tribe, and held as sacred among them twenty years ago. The late King Sikongo, Khama's father, would not so much as step on a dyker skin, and it is still looked upon with more veneration by his subjects than Khama would wish.

As an instance of Khama's power and judgment, it is sufficient for us to quote the sudden change of his capital from Shoshong to the present site, Palapwe. Shoshong was in a strong position, where the Bamangwato could effectively protect themselves from the Matabele raids under Lobengula, but it was badly supplied with water, and in dry seasons the inhabitants suffered greatly from drought. The change of capital has been a subject discussed for years, but Khama waited quietly until people began to think that he was against it and would never move. He waited, in fact, until he was sure of British protection, until he knew that Lobengula could not attack his people at Palapwe without embroiling himself in a war with England.

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Prompt and Brave.

The "Historical Records of the 43d Light Infantry," that famous regiment which played a most important part in the English warfare during the last quarter of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth, contains a stirring incident of prompt action which averted a tragedy.

Worn out with hard marching, the brigade under Capt. Lloyd approached the convent at Benevento, where the cavalry and reserve still remained, hoping for shelter. They were disappointed. The convent was occupied by several thousand infantry and the lower galleries were so densely packed with the horses of cavalry and artillery that it was hardly possible for a man to make his way among them.

Two of the officers stood looking at the single door that gave ingress and egress. A sudden cry of alarm burst from the lips of one. "Look there!" he cried, pointing over the backs of the horses. At that moment one of the inside wooden shutters burst into flame. Horrified, the officers looked at the burning shutter and realized the hopelessness of the situation. It would be impossible to get the 6,000 men and horses out, and they must stand by and see their comrades perish miserably. There was no water near, and if there were, how to get at the fire through those densely crowded horses?

The flames crept upward toward the rafters.

"God heavens! Something must be done," cried Captain Lloyd. And then, with a motion to those outside to be quiet, the brave captain leaped on the back of the nearest horse, and, stepping from back to back of the animals, ran to the blazing shutter, tore it from its hinges, and pitched it from the window. Then he made his way back to the door in the same way before.

So quickly was the act performed that even the horses were scarcely disturbed. The building was saved and there was no panic, which would have been as disastrous as the flames. The captain's eyebrows and moustache were scorched, but that was all. "And they'll grow again," he said with a laugh.—Manchester (England) Times.

A New Fertilizer.

In follow melting establishments—and there are a score of them in the City of New York—a large amount of refuse, so-called "tank water," is thrown away. It contains a valuable element, gelatine. A patent has lately been granted to Michael A. Golsieff, of this city, for a method of utilizing the above waste product. It consists in partially evaporating the tank water and then combining it with quicklime in the proportion of one and one-half parts of lime to each part of water remaining in the refuse after the evaporation. The mixture is then allowed to expand and dry, when it is reduced to a powdered state, and is useful as a fertilizer, containing, as the patentee claims, from seven to twelve per cent. of lime. If the new process should be found practicable for adoption by the various tallow melting manufacturing, then a waste refuse of to-day will be made useful, and what is now a nuisance to public health will be abated.—(Scientific American.)

HE WAS CAREFUL.

The Knowing Youth—And here, darling, is the engagement ring I have bought for you? The Girl—Ah, how sweet! The Youth—And just write me out a receipt for it, please.—(Truth.)

It is not true that a majority of the gowns are laid up the back, but a great many fasten invisibly at the side or under the arm. At present the one desire seems to be that no one shall be able to tell how and where the gowns are fastened.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The official reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others, yielding 160 cubic inches of leavening gas per ounce of powder, a strength greatly in excess of every other powder tested.

Crazy France.

It became positively dangerous during the Revolution to pronounce the word royal or king, and especially the name of any monarch who had reigned in France. The innocent King of "Twelfth Night" was suppressed, and the nomenclature of the "devil's picture boards" thoroughly revised. For a little while the king of diamonds and of clubs became indiscriminately the "executive power" of diamonds or the "veto" of clubs, but the card manufacturers, Urbain Jaume and Jean-Denosthene Daugou, averted in Le Journal de Paris (March, 1793) that "a staunch Republican, even when playing a game, ought not to use expressions which constantly remind all his hearers of a state of despotism and inequality." Hence, they inform all and sundry that for the future the products manufactured by them will bear entirely new titles, the tyrants will become gentle, their consorts "liberties," jacks "equalities," and aces "laws."

The term, "reine-abelle," the term applied to the unique honey bee in the hive by French naturalists, was changed into "Tabaille ponduse." Citizens whose name happened to be Leori (King) were invited to change it into Lalol (law), and the sight of a King, even under adverse circumstances, gazed so terribly upon the patriots, that one day a shop was sacked in the Palais-Royal, because its window contained an engraving of Charles I. on the scaffold.

Nowhere did the objection to words quasi-distinctive of the old regime become so tyrannical as in the playhouse. The slightest allusion to the monarchy provoked a disturbance, nay, a riot, which nine times out of ten had to be quelled by the intervention of the authorities. Cliton, in Corneille's Menteur, says: Blue logs a la place et so nomme Lucroce. Quel place et so nomme Lucroce? Quel place et so nomme Lucroce?

The last word had scarcely left the actor's lips when the house rose at him as one man. "Il n'y a plus de Place Royale; c'est la Place des Piques," they howled, and, in spite of meter and everything else, the line had then and there to be repeated, as corrected by the audience.—The Fortnightly Review.

Overlaid by a Moonshiner.

When Jack Roper was called in the United States Court this morning he rose and pleaded guilty to working in an illicit distillery.

With a number of others he was sent to one side to await sentence.

Working in an illicit distillery is nothing but a misdemeanor, while operating a distillery is equal to a felony.

Roper knew this and entered his plea to working in the distillery, which was accepted.

"How long did you work?" asked the judge, when the man stood up for sentence.

"Oh, 'bout a week, I reckon."

"Whose distillery was it?"

"My own."

The judge looked puzzled, but all he could do was to give him a two months' sentence for working in an illicit distillery.—Atlanta Journal.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1894.

NO. 32.

VOL. II.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Items of General Interest that are Occurring at the Capital City.

In The Senate.

20TH DAY.—The Hawaiian controversy waxed warmer from day to day in the senate. Nearly a score of resolutions have already been introduced on the subject, but the end is not yet in sight. After more than an hour's sharp discussion today the senate adjourned with the promise of a prolonged discussion on the Frye resolution on Wednesday and a possibility of Mr. Turpie's resolution, today presented, being called up tomorrow. Mr. Hoar succeeded in ascertaining with practical certainty that Commissioner Blount was paid from the secret fund of the state department, this being substantially admitted by the demerits.

22ND DAY.—The principal event in the senate today was the speech of Senator Davis, of Minnesota, in support of the policy of non-intervention in Hawaiian affairs. The senator plainly represented himself as in favor of the annexation of Hawaii and declared that to be the manifest destiny of the Hawaiian islands. In the earlier part of the day, and on another subject, Senator Gorman created some surprise by declaring that during the past three years the total appropriations of congress had exceeded by \$800,000,000 the total revenue of the government during that period. A large portion of this enormous aggregate is for public buildings and is in a great measure yet unexpended.

23RD DAY.—The Hawaiian controversy consumed almost the whole time in the senate today. Mr. Davis of Minnesota concluded his speech in opposition to the policy of the present administration, and was particularly emphatic in his opposition to the act of the president in commissioning Mr. Blount to Hawaii and clothing him with plenary powers, even to the extent of control of the naval forces without such and appoint ment having been confirmed by the senate. Mr. Turpie made an hour's speech that was full of surprises. It was a strong legal argument, based on international and diplomatic law, and took the position that the provisional government, having been once recognized by the United States and the civilized world, it was a fact accomplished and the recognition could not be withdrawn.

24TH DAY.—The chief event of the open session of the Senate today was the adoption of the resolution of Mr. Allen, the populist senator from Nebraska, calling upon the secretary of the treasury to explain certain figures in his recent report in regard to the gold importations for 1893. Mr. Dolph of Oregon joined with the populist senator in expressing an inability to comprehend the secretary's report, and a resolution of inquiry was adopted without any dissent. The Hawaiian correspondence, expected to be communicated by the president, was not received and at 12:30, on motion of Mr. Gray, the senate went into executive session, which lasted until 3 p. m., when an adjournment was taken until Monday.

In The House.

20TH DAY.—The House debate on the Wilson bill is at last under way. After a deadlock of four days the democrats, with the aid of warrants to arrest absentees, succeeded today in mustering a quorum, and the obstructions which were placed in the path of the tariff debate last week were forced aside. A sharp tilt with Mr. Boutelle over the Hawaiian matter and a lively debate over the adoption of the special order fixing limits of the debate preceded Mr. Wilson's opening speech. The chairman of the committee on ways and means began at 3:15, and after speaking one hour and a half was so exhausted that he asked the indulgence of the house to complete his remarks tomorrow. His speech evidently made a deep impression. The evening session was devoted to general debate on the bill.

22ND DAY.—The third day of tariff debate in the house was enlivened by a sensational speech by Mr. Johnson of Ohio. He boldly attacked the democrats for the timid manner in which they had handled the tariff question and charged them with cowardice. Mr. Dolzel, of Pittsburg and Messrs. Woonce of Pennsylvania and Combs of New York were other speakers. Mr. Cummings, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, asked unanimous consent to consider the Boutelle resolution reported back from the navy committee calling on the secretary of the navy for copies of all orders and communications which placed the officers, men and ships of the United States navy under the control of Commissioner Blount, a civilian who had not been confirmed by the senate. The attempt to secure unanimous consideration for this resolution raised another merry row, which concluded with another verbal duel between Mr. Boutelle and the speaker. At 5:15 the house took a recess until 8 o'clock. At the night session Mr. Snodgrass, of Tennessee, Mr. Mahaw, of Pennsylvania and Mr. Curtis of Kansas were the speakers.

23RD DAY.—Save for a recess of two hours, there was an uninterrupted flow of tariff oratory in the house again today from 11 o'clock this morning until 10 o'clock tonight. The debate is beginning to flag a little. The principal speakers today were Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky, Mr. Springer of Illinois, Mr. Dingler of Maine and Mr. Harter of Ohio.

24TH DAY.—The day was again spent in the house in speaking against and for the tariff bill. Jerry Simpson, of Kansas was the lion of the day.

LATE STATE NEWS.

Gathered From All Sources and Condensed Into Short Paragraphs.

Hon. William Richardson has announced that he will not be a candidate for Governor.

The little three-year-old daughter of Thomas H. Rye was run over by a dummy engine at Birmingham and horribly mangled.

James D. Millhouse, state mine inspector, is preparing the organization of a mining institute for Alabama. It is for the benefit of the mine superintendents, bosses and foremen, in opening a way for the exchange of ideas and for giving to the younger members a chance to profit by the experiences of the older ones. There will be a meeting once a month.

The mangled remains of an unknown white man were found scattered along the Alabama Great Southern Railroad track near Springville a few days since. There was not a scrap of paper about the dead man's clothes, by which he could be identified. It is supposed he was a tramp and while stealing a ride fell off and was run over.

An engine of the Woodward Iron company collided near Woodward with a handcar with the following result: J. V. Neel, section foreman, killed; Louis Frizzle, section laborer, killed; James Owens, section laborer, fatally injured. The men were on a hand car returning to the furnace. The engine was just leaving with an iron train. Thick smoke blown on the track by a heavy wind prevented the crews from seeing each other.

Every business house in Courtland was burglarized a few nights since. The burglars stole some tools from a blacksmith shop and with these effected entrances. The postoffice was also robbed. It has not been ascertained how much the burglars got, but it is believed they were well paid for their efforts, as the contents of several safes were secured and a lot of provisions and clothing are missing. They also got a number of stamps from the postoffice.

The two committees of the North and Southern General Assembly of Presbyterian Church on colored evangelistic work, met in joint session at Birmingham the past week, their purpose being to endeavor to bring about co-operation between the two assemblies in this work. The committees are composed of prominent Presbyterian ministers and laymen from various sections of the United States. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Montford of Cincinnati, editor of the Herald and Presbyter, that the two assemblies co-operate in the work of negro evangelization, which passed. The committee afterwards perfected plans in accordance with the resolution to carry on the work.

Sheriff Waller served three attachments Monday on the business of the Pollak company of Montgomery and took charge of the same. One of the attachments was in favor of Cain, McCaffey & Co., of New York, and was for \$2500; another was for \$37,900, in favor of H. B. Chaffin & Co., New York, and the third was for \$15,000 and was in favor of the banking house of Josiah Morris & Co., of Montgomery. After the attachments had been run out the stock the company made a general assignment to Messrs. W. K. Peizer and S. Roman.

The fight between the citizens of Birmingham and the waterworks company is now on. A few days ago the company cut off the water from the premises of Dr. Joseph R. Smith, who is leading the fight on the part of the citizens. Saturday Dr. Smith applied to the circuit court for a writ of injunction restraining them from depriving him of water. The injunction was granted and the water was turned on. The consumers claim the company is charging them more than the contract with the city allows them to charge and are trying to break the contract. Dr. Smith, the largest property owner in the city, is leading the fight.

R. D. Barnett, proprietor of two finely appointed saloons in Birmingham and a prominent sporting man, was convicted in the police court in Birmingham, Saturday, on three charges, gaining, permitting gambling on his premises and having in his possession a gambling device. He was fined in all and bound over to the grand jury. Great interest was manifested in the last named case. In a recent raid of Barnett's most fashionable place, the officers, after a close search, found secured beneath and against the top of the counter a little box containing a set of electric batteries. On top of the batteries and against the bottom of the surface of the counter was a steel plate. Two wires were found running from the machine through the floor. A button was found in the floor below the contrivance, which it is alleged could be pressed with the foot and the current turned on the counter. When the foot was removed the current stopped. Dice were found close at hand. One of them was broken open and a thin steel plate was found close to one of the surfaces. The contrivance was taken to the police headquarters and rigged up. It was found to work satisfactorily. Aces and sixes showed up almost every time. Many sports were put on the stand, the presence of most of them having been secured by means of attachments. The ethics of the profession were zealously guarded and the prosecution had to work hard to get what little information it did get. Sufficient evidence was adduced, however, to justify the verdict. The police officers who made the arrest swore that Barnett offered them a bribe of a thousand dollars each if

they would not report finding the machine. Barnett promptly appealed the case. He says the contrivance was put under the counter several years ago without his knowledge and that he had never operated it. The evidence, however, proved that most of the dice shooting was done on the counter just above the machine. Fabulous amounts are said to have been won and lost on that counter, but the evidence didn't show it.

HONOLULU RED HOT.

Willis Orders Dole to Surrender to Ex Queen Lili.

The steamer Wavimoo, which arrived Monday night, brought advices from Honolulu under date of January 15th.

On the 10th of December, Minister Willis demanded of the provisional government that it surrender to the queen.

President Dole replied, refusing to consider this demand.

The government is keeping the answer of Dole to Willis demands secret until it shall have had time to reach the president. The following summary, however, has been obtained from good authority:

Dole begins by noting that this is the first official communication this government has had intimating in any way the policy of President Cleveland toward Hawaii. By no action of this government has any matter connected with the late revolution been submitted to the authority of the United States. This is carefully argued.

No intimation has ever been made to the provisional government of anything having been done or considered in the premises until the alleged conclusion of the president now presented by Minister Willis.

An exhaustive resume is given by the series of political struggles leading up to the revolution, including the acts of Kalkakua before 1887, and his obstructing and dictating legislation by filling the legislature with officeholders.

The climax was reached in the opium scandal when Kalkakua took a bribe of \$71,000, previously prepared for this legislature. The citizens then united to overthrow the monarchy. This was avowed by submission to the new constitution, which took most of his arbitrary power away. Thence on till his death he constantly chafed and sought to evade those restrictions. The inside history of the attempted revolution of 18-9 is then recited, and of Lilioukalanani's participation therein; the opposition then shown by her to the rights and interests of foreigners was after her ascending to the throne, constantly emphasized. It became violent during the latter part of 1892, as shown by her perverse appointments of our cabinets in opposition to the will of the legislature. The events of the last week of her reign are recited; the resurrection of the defunct lottery bill, the removal of the Wilcox cabinet, all through the queen's personal influence.

Dole recites the attempted coup-d'etat action of the committee of safety and the two mass meetings of foreigners and natives.

The committee deemed the presence of the American forces necessary for the protection of life and property, and requested Stevens to land them. Dole denounces, in the strongest terms, the falsehood that Stevens was ever asked to have his forces assist in the revolution or that he ever did so.

The government disclaims having ever authorized Damon or any other person to make terms for the queen's surrender, and denies that he ever reported or was asked to report such terms. Damon made those terms on his own responsibility. Never before nor since the revolution did the members of the committee of safety confer with Stevens about the overthrow of the government.

The provisional government is responsible only to those who constituted and are now maintaining it in power. It is amenable to no foreign power on earth. It has always been faithful to its commitments, and by no acts or intimations has ever offered to submit its rights to the United States or any other power. For these reasons, this government must refuse to consider the proposition of Minister Willis, appeals to their patriotism and moral sense, nor to the terms of amnesty secured from the ex-queen.

WROTE HIS OWN OBITUARY.

Suicide Jack Newton Saves the Reporters Some Trouble.

John Newton, a student at Bethel college at Russellville, Ky., committed suicide Monday night. He used morphine. When found in his room this morning the following advance account of the tragedy written by himself was discovered on the table:

"Jack Newton of Cadiz, Ky., who had been attending school here for the past six months, was found dead this afternoon in Dr. Harrell's office with a dagger in his heart. No cause is assigned for the rash act. Newton had always been considered an eccentric fellow by his fellow students. He was about twenty years of age and the son of Rev. P. M. Newton, a Methodist preacher, who resides at Cadiz."

Evidently he had been disappointed in his first intentions.

Judge Key Will Not Resign.

A telegram from Knoxville, Tenn., says United States Judge Key stated to a reporter that the publications that he would resign this month are without authority or truth. The judge becomes 70 years of age on the 27th, and can then retire, but he says he is in good health and in no hurry to leave the bench.

TRADE REVIEW.

Cheering Notes of Revival—The Tide is Turning—More Hopeful Signs.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Business has distinctly improved since the new year came and the gain is no longer visible only in speculative markets. It is the only kind of improvement that has in it possibilities of lasting, because it is based upon actual increase in the production by industries. As all rejoice to see it, there is perhaps a little disposition to reckon on the gain greater than it is as yet, but several large establishments have started with part force, hoping to increase, and more smaller works have started than have stopped. Orders from dealers whose stocks approach exhaustion form a prominent cause, another is the widely prevailing impression that action at Washington will be more satisfactory than many have expected and a belief that in any case the situation will not be changed until goods now in the works can be marketed, having weight in some trade. Whatever the causes, even a moderate gain is most cheering.

The output of pig iron Jan. 1, is reckoned by The Iron Age, at 99,087 tons weekly, which is slightly less than Dec. 1, though a Pittsburgh authority makes it a little larger. In each case it is from 41 to 42 cents less than a year ago, and the stock of on-hand pig decreased by 19,457 tons in December, though they decreased as much in November. Several furnaces begin production this month and prices show no recovery. Indeed, the Low-Moore works in Virginia have reduced the price of No. 1 foundry to \$13 per ton, and finished products are weaker, steel bars and billets again making the lowest price on record, though the line is more hopeful both here and at the West, with a little more business. Copper, tin and lead are weaker.

Sales of wool for the week are 2,780,000 pounds at the three chief markets, against 5,895,500 last year, but there is more inquiry from worsted and carpet manufacturers, some having started machinery. Overcoatings are 10 to 15 per cent lower than a year ago, but the deliveries of dress goods are larger than of late, and the demand is more urgent.

In cotton goods there is no definite change. Shipments of boots and shoes for the week were less than a week ago, but there is a confidence that the business must soon increase.

Atlantic exports of wheat were only 670,000 bushels against 1,488,000 last year, and government crop estimates get little attention. Corn is naturally weaker with very large receipts though exports are sixty per cent larger than a year ago.

Cotton has been lifted by speculation 3-16, though the decrease in receipts is not large and stocks in sight here and abroad are big enough to meet nearly half a year's consumption. Bank clearings also indicate that no large gain has occurred as yet in the volume of business, being 12 per cent smaller than a year ago.

Failures for the week have been 474 in the United States against 216 last year and 57 in Canada against 20 last year. The liabilities of all firms failings were \$5,672,544.

GENERAL NEWS.

Governor McKinley was inaugurated at Columbus, O., Monday for the second time.

The large publishing house of J. W. Burke & Co., of Macon, Ga., is in the hands of a receiver.

Viscount De Erhurst, son of the Earl of Coventry, is to marry Miss Virginia Banyurges, a California heiress.

In 1887 there were \$414,000 invested in cotton-mills in South Carolina. Today the investment amounts to over \$12,000,000.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles recommends the purchase of the government building at the World's Fair for use at Fort Sheridan.

About 600 employees of the Cincinnati Barbed Wire Fence company struck on account of a 10-per-cent reduction in wages.

W. B. Barnett, ex-United States district attorney at Cincinnati, was admitted to bail in the sum of \$2500 on a charge of obtaining money from the treasurer of the Widows' home.

The funeral of Baron Selbys, late Belgian minister to the court of St. James, London, took place Monday at the oratory, Bromton, and was largely attended by the diplomatic corps.

Albert Knop, treasurer of Riverside, a Hamilton county, Ohio, village, who disappeared about January 1, turns out to be a defaulter to the tune of \$15,000. He was an old and respected citizen.

Monday was Jackson's day and the citizens of New Orleans celebrated it with firing the national salute. Public business was suspended and the banks were closed. A handsome wreath sent from Nashville was placed on the lamented general's monument. In the Church of Our Lady of Pompei Succor a solemn high mass was held.

THE FRENCH BOMB THROWER.

The trial of August Vaillant, the anarchist who on December 4 last threw the bomb which exploded in the chamber of deputies, Paris, was commenced Wednesday. At the conclusion of the proceedings Vaillant was sentenced to death.

Vaillant has refused to sign an appeal to the court of cassation against his sentence.

A LIBERAL FAIR.

He Takes Pleasure in Giving His Goods Away.

A game of "throwing a sprat to catch a mackerel" was played in a court off Green street the other day, and the fair who played it was the centre of a crowd which seemed perfectly dazed. He was actually giving money away. The people could not understand it, nevertheless, they did not miss the opportunity of getting a little wealth easily.

"There you are, gentlemen," he said. "Here a quarter." Who gives me twenty cents for it? Come on, now, good money, don't be afraid! I'm the man that sold guineas on London bridge for a penny and couldn't sell one. Who takes it?"

Nobody seemed at first to understand, but presently one man handed up twenty cents and got the quarter.

Before the crowd could complete an examination, to see if it was genuine, the fair shouted:

"Here's the twenty. Who gives fifteen for it?"

This was another surprise, but it was not long before a man made the trade. Then fifteen were sold for ten, and so on until the fair gave the last cent away, talking "like a house afire" all the time, and occasionally remarking: "I don't covet money. I give it away. I'm the fellow that's driving the fakirs out of business."

Then he fished something out of his bag.

"Here's a watch," he said; "a watch ought to be worth fifty cents if it's worth anything. Who gives me fifty cent? Nobody? All right! Who wants it? I'll give it away!"

A man in the crowd got it. "Here's another watch. Who wants it? I'll give somebody else fifty cents for it?"

A man handed over the money, but the fair spurned it, saying: "Here, take your money. Take the watch. I'm giving things away."

Another watch was brought forth and offered, money produced and not accepted. Still another.

"Who wants it?" asked the fair again. A young fellow offered fifty cents.

"I guess I'll keep this for luck," said the fair.

Then he gave another away and kept on doing so, occasionally accepting the money and keeping it "for luck."

In a few minutes he was doing a brisk business and money was changing hands at a great rate.

"Here's a ring, solid brass, but its got three tiers of gold on it. It ought to be worth a cent, and if you're smart you ought to make a dollar on it. See! I got '18-carats' marked on the inside." He held the ring—solid lots of them—then began to throw trinkets in a hat.

"Who buys the lot?" he asked.

Nobody wanted to bid.

He held up a quarter and dropped that into the hat; nobody wanted to buy. He dropped in a fifty-cent piece. Somebody purchased the lot for half a dollar.

"Put it right in your pocket and look out for more bargains," said the fair, and the people secreted their purchases from the eyes of a curious crowd.

He sold trinkets, money and everything else; the people seemed astounded by his liberality and spent their money.

After a while a number of his best customers began to look thoughtful and then sneaked off and examined their purchases. One man, who had apparently received seventy-five cents and a handful of trinkets for half a dollar, found the trinkets and two cents. The seventy-five cents probably went up the fair's sleeve. He had given away \$1 and made \$20.—[Boston Herald.]

Seven Wonders of Corea.

A Chinese paper describes the seven wonders which Corea, like unto other Oriental countries, possesses, and which played a conspicuous role in antiquity. The Corea "wonders" consist, first, of a hot mineral spring near Kin Shanto, which is capable of curing sickness and diseases of all kinds. The second wonder is the two wells, one at each end of the peninsula, which have the peculiar characteristic that when one is full the other is empty. The water of the one is intensely bitter, that of the other has a pleasant and sweet taste. The third wonder is a cold cave from which there issues constantly an ice cold wind, with such force that a strong man is not able to stand up against it. A pine forest which cannot be eradicated constitutes the fourth wonder. No matter what injury may be done to the roots the young trees spring up again like the phoenix from its ashes. The most remarkable, however, is the fifth wonder—the famous hovering stone—which stands, or rather appears to stand, in front of a palace erected to its honor. This is a massive rectangular block, free on all sides. Two men standing, one on each end, can draw a cord underneath the stone from side to side without encountering any obstacle. The sixth wonder is a hot stone which has been lying from time immemorial on the summit of a hill and evolving a glowing heat. The seventh Corea wonder is a sweating Buddha. This is guarded in a great temple, in whose court for thirty yards on all sides not a single blade of grass grows. No tree, no flower will flourish on the sacred spot, and even wild creatures are careful not to profane it.

Avalanches Produced by Railways.

A correspondent to the London Times records a curious and altogether unexpected result of the tunneling operations in the St. Gothard a lawsuit instituted by the inhabitants of the adjacent valleys. They sue the Federal Government for damages caused by the great increase of avalanches which constantly thunder down the mountain side, produced, it is presumed, by the explosions of dynamite trains in the lower tunnels of the railway. Many witnesses, who have lived in the neighborhood since the early part of the century, will swear to the greatly augmented number and force of the avalanches that now constantly sweep destruction down the mountain. The first hearing of this novel case was lately heard before the Federal judges assembled at Bollingen. We believe there is no instance in this country of an avalanche produced by railway service.—[Scientific American.]

GENERAL NEWS.

Wholesale Summary of the News of the Week Gathered from Every Quarter.

A gale in Baltimore harbor cost six lives.

A \$125,000 fire occurred at Ipswich, Mass., on Saturday night.

Small pox is spreading at Nashville, Tenn. Seven cases having been reported.

The Southern Hotel, Chattanooga, was badly damaged by fire a few days since.

When the Colorado legislature assembled, a motion was made to adjourn; but it failed to carry.

At Cleveland, O., the Wilson car barns and power house have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$75,000.

The Harrison Woolen Mills at Woonsocket, R. I., were destroyed by fire the past week. The loss is \$300,000.

Chicago has a number of cases of smallpox and it now looks like there was danger of an epidemic of the disease.

The grand stand of the Mississippi State Fair at Jackson was burned the past week. It was the work of an incendiary.

A very destructive fire occurred at Canton, Miss., a few nights since. At least \$40,000 worth of property was destroyed.

The Omey Colorado Athletic Club have wired an offer of \$75,000 for the Corbett-Mitchell fight. In case the offer is accepted a pavilion will be built to seat 20,000 people.

It is stated that Queen Lili of Hawaiian fame will no longer attempt to gain possession of her throne; but that she will bring suit against the United States to recover damages.

Lewis Redwine the wacker of the Gate City park of Atlanta, whose short-axe was something over \$103,000, has been found guilty and sentenced to six years in the Penitentiary at Columbus, O.

The associated bank statement rendered at New York on last Saturday shows \$527,913,700 on deposit. The banks now hold \$92,583,675 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Advices from Cripple Creek, Col., says: "Ore has been struck in Bull mountain tunnel which assays \$1000 to \$10,000 per ton. This tunnel site was located in 1891, and the owners claim that under the decision of the courts of Colorado they have a right to all veins located upon the surface subsequent to their location."

DIED AGED 103 YEARS.

The Passing Away of Benjamin Pratt—His Eventful Life.

Mr. Benjamin Pratt died at the residence of T. J. Hutton, San Antonio, Fla., Sunday at 5 p. m. Mr. Pratt would have been 103 years old the 17th of March ("St. Patrick's day") if he had lived until that time. He was born in Dunmug, Ireland, and came to America when he was a young man. He enlisted in the United States army in the state of Maine soon after his arrival in the New World and served continuously for twenty-six years, during which time he was in the Mexican war. He was discharged at Tampa, Fla., on account of disability and obtained a pension. He was in the Indian war in Florida.

When the civil war commenced he again enlisted in the army and did valuable service for his adopted home and country in the Confederate army. After his service in the civil war he lost his pension and was unable to get it renewed for a number of years, but finally did get it renewed only a few years ago.

For 80 years of his age and hard experience he was well preserved. He did not look to be more than 60 years of age. He died of la grippe. He leaves no relatives in America that are known of.

NEW JERSEY'S DILEMMA.

Republicans Break Into The Senate Chamber and Take Charge.

A special from Trenton, N. J., says: The Republicans secured possession of the senate chamber Monday afternoon. They are still in possession and say that they will retain the advantage they have gained. The Republicans asked Governor Wertz for the keys of the chamber. The Governor refused to have anything to do with the matter. A committee then visited Superintendent Worm of the state house. He referred them to Michael Nathan, the democratic sergeant-at-arms. Nathan could not be found and the Republicans sent for a locksmith. The locksmith was unable to effect an entrance and 100 keys were tried in the chamber door, but without avail.

Capt. Jack Graham of Jersey City smashed in a window leading to the ladies' gallery. He threw back the belt of the main doors and in a few minutes the Republicans filled the room. At 3:20 Senator Rogers, president of the republican senate, was in the chair and the other republicans were in their seats. A committee on rules was appointed and Clerk Potts of the house delivered the senate a race track repeller. A recess was then taken.

The republicans will place a guard over the chamber to keep watch night and day. The democratic senate held a session in the chamber, but adjourned without transacting any business.

Our idea of a rash, foolhardy man is one who will dare to read out loud in the presence of a school teacher.

In the last issue of the Advocate we asked the Sentinel to tell the people how many dollars worth of bonds the city of Calera can under its charter issue?

The Sentinel of last week parades on its first page what purported to be "a court house". We sincerely trust that none of the voters of Shelby county will believe for a moment that this is what it purports to be. It is neither "a court house", nor is it an adopted plan of "a court house." Let us tell you, readers of the Advocate, what it is, many of you doubtless remember that but a few years ago the Shelby Sentinel established and built a city of huge proportions and magnificent to look upon. It called this great city Calera. The Sentinel did this. But you will remember that it proved to be only a city on paper. This is the way with the Sentinel's court house; it is only on paper.

When men look upon pictures they like to believe that they represent something that exists. Now the Sentinel's picture looks very well provided it represented some court house, which was built. This does not as you know and is not even a plan of a court house which is to be built, but is only a picture. They are not to be deceived in this way. Voters of Shelby, should the county site be removed to Calera; the Sentinel will have but little to do in building the court house which must then be built. It will feel that it has done its part in building one on paper. You will then have "a court house" to build and it will not be one on paper; it must be of brick and mortar and you will have to be taxed to pay for it.

Does the Sentinel think that its picture which was merely gotten up by some fine artist outside of Shelby county, which is a picture of nothing that exists or has ever existed will make for it any votes? The sturdy voters of Shelby county we are glad to say, are not to be taken in by pictures and imaginary court houses. This is mere child's play, and only secure by its magnificent outlines, the approval and support of children. The men of Shelby like things that have a substantial existence. Court houses that are already built and whose walls are as unshakable as the everlasting hills such a court house they already have in Columbiana; one which belongs to the people, which was built with the people's money, and has already been paid for.

We have been for the last week besieged, with enquiries about the court house being condemned, and that a new one must be built at once. And also as to whether Calera had issued bonds, or had the money on deposit to build a court house and other public buildings. In regard to the first we have this to say, no bonds have as yet been issued, and under the charter of Calera she can issue bonds only 10% of the assessed value of the real and personal property inside the city limits.

In regard to the deposit of money to build the court house and other buildings, we have this to say, if any money has been deposited to erect buildings we know nothing of it, and if any was on deposit it would be made known by the friends of removal, and we have seen no statement, that any cash had been raised and on hand to commence building court house in the event of Calera getting a majority of the votes. Will the Sentinel state how much money has been deposited?

INDIA.

From the dispatches we see that a bill has passed, the English parliament granting the government the right to borrow \$50,000,000. This is one of the benefits of closing the mints of India to the free coinage of silver; the demonetization of silver there is having the same effect as it did in the United States; produce is falling in price, gold is enhancing, the people are suffering, industrial enterprises are paralyzed, and business of every kind is stagnated.

Calera's Charter.

At the request of a number of parties we print portions of the charter of Calera that authorize the levy of taxes, and the issue of bonds. As will be seen the city council of Calera can create a debt not exceeding in the aggregate 10% of the assessed value of the real and personal property in the city limits. The assessed value of the real and personal property as near as can be ascertained is something less than one hundred thousand dollars; ten per cent of said amount would be ten thousand dollars. For the information of the voters of this county we again ask the Sentinel, to show how Calera can issue sufficient bonds to build a court house and other public buildings.

See 26 General dealers in merchandise, regularly engaged in business in said city, a tax of one-half of one per cent on amount of merchandise on hand on the first day of January of each year, and to assess, levy and collect, against general dealers in merchandise who are transient, a tax of one-half of one per cent on the largest amount of merchandise on hand at any one time while engaged in the business; Provided, that the tax above provided for, shall be in lieu of the ad valorem tax of one half of one per centum, hereinafter authorized to be imposed for general city purposes, on such merchandise; to assess, levy and collect each year taxes on all real and personal property in said city for payment of bonds hereinafter authorized to be issued, and interest thereon; also to assess, levy and collect each year taxes on all real and personal property in said city for the support of public schools, all of said taxes not to exceed in the aggregate the amount allowed by the constitution of Alabama to be levied. * * *

Sec. 30. Be it further enacted, That the mayor and council of said city, in the name of and for the use of the city may contract loans or cause to be issued certificate of debts or bonds; Provided, no such certificates of debt, or bond shall be issued, except by a two-thirds vote of the entire council, endorsed by a majority of the freehold voters voting on the question, but such loan certificate or bonds shall not be irredeemable for a greater period than thirty-four years; Provided, further, that in no case shall the aggregate debt of the city at any one time exceed ten (10) per centum of the assessed value of the property, real and personal, within the city limits.

MILLIONS MONTHLY

The Gap in the Treasury Holdings Continually Widening.

A BOND SALE NECESSARY.

Secretary Carlisle Submits His Proposition to the Senate Committee on Finance-A Very Troublesome Question.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Secretary Carlisle proposed an issue of bonds to the Senate Committee on Finance, this evening, Senators Voorhees, Harris and Jones of Arkansas, Sherman, Allison and Jones of Nevada were present. It was supposed that the Secretary would have a proposition formulated to print and such proved to be the case.

Mr. Carlisle said he wanted authority to issue bonds and so stated to the committee in as few words. He thinks an issue of bonds the simplest way to meet the apparently approaching crisis in the Treasury. The Secretary dwelt briefly upon the rapidly diminishing gold reserve and stated that instead of increasing as he had hoped the government receipts would now, they had continued to diminish until there was coming to be a monthly gap of about \$10,000,000 between the receipts and expenditures. He thought, therefore, that it was expedient that Congress should take steps to provide against the evil.

He asked that the act of 1875 for the resumption of specie payments, should be so amended as to permit this issuance for a shorter time and at a lower rate of interest than is provided for in that act. The lowest rate of interest named in the bonds provided for in the act is four per cent, and the time for the bonds to run is 30 years.

Mr. Carlisle said the country would not justify the Secretary of the Treasury in taking advantage of this authority because United States Government bonds could be disposed of at a much lower rate of interest and for far shorter time. He thought it would be a very easy matter to sell bonds enough to tide over the present un-

agency—to meet the prospective deficiency of the present fiscal—at 3 per cent interest and running three or five years.

There was a general interchange of opinion among the members of the committee. Enough was developed to show that it is going to be very difficult for the committee to agree upon a bill.

The meeting dispersed without taking any action.

The above from the Advertiser, shows conclusively that the present administration is a plant tool in the hands of the Shylocks of Wall Street. With about 150 millions silver bullion lying idle in the treasury, with the National banks of New York running over with money, the Secretary at the instance of the lords of plutocracy, calls for an issue of bonds, in order as he says to supply the Treasury department with money. Why couldn't the Secretary be as patriotic as Abraham Lincoln, and ask that Treasury notes be issued, which bear no interest, and are just as good as bonds? The answer is clear he wanted bonds to satisfy the demands of his masters in Wall Street.

More bonds means further contraction of the currency, it means harder times, and more suffering among the people; but what cares the Secretary he has been wined and dined by his masters and must obey.

X Roads January 12, 1894.

Editor of the Advocate: They I mean "The Sentinel" tells us that Calera is the railroad center of Shelby county, because the L. & N. and the E. T. V. & G., railroads cross there and Mineral intersects these other roads at that point. My be it is, but it seems strange that it does them no good. Being the railroad center, as they claim, they ought to have better freight rates than other points in the county and therefore ought to be able to pay more for cotton than any other points in county, and of course buy more. The Sentinel says Calera bought \$7,000, worth of cotton in 1893. I am reliably informed that Columbiana bought \$50,000, a little over seven times as much as Calera bought. Now how does that strike you as a railroad center.

The Sentinel says, Calera is more accessible than any other point in the county, if so, why do farmers living near Calera carry their cotton to Montevallo, Shelby, Columbiana and other points? I think these are perennial questions.

Calera is the only place in Shelby county where the sale of whisky is legalized by a vote of the majority of its citizens, and I think it is a reflection on the morals of the good people of any county to ask them by a vote to move their county site from a prohibition town to the only town in the county where the sale of whisky is legalized by a majority vote of its citizens.

I saw an article in the Sentinel from a Methodist preacher advocating Calera as the place for the county site. Surely he did not think, what he was doing.

I should dislike very much for the county seat to be located in a place where my boys, my brothers and my neighbors would be exposed to the baleful and soul destroying influences of bar-rooms every time they went to the court house on business.

Yours for the good of all,

P. S.—Wasn't that a sharp trick in the framers of the bill authorizing an election for the permanent location of the county seat, when they put in, the court house should remain at Columbiana till suitable buildings were erected by and at the expense of the city of Calera? Would it not have been just as easy to say the county site should remain at Columbiana? Yes, just as easy, but it would not have suited their purpose, for in that event no county site would have ever been located at Calera.

They must have thought the voters of Shelby county and lawyers too were all fools. I want to say all the intelligent lawyers in the world don't live in Montgomery.

Are You a Woman

Who has not seen a copy of Arthur's New Home Magazine

of Philadelphia? "The best and cheapest illustrated monthly ever published in the English language." 1,500 pages for \$1.50.

Six Short Stories and splendid articles by best writers on all subjects of interest to women. Three months free if you take it now. Sample copy 10 cents.

AN ACT.

To provide for the permanent location of the county site of Shelby county by the vote of the people of said county.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Alabama, that it shall be the duty of the probate judge of Shelby county, state of Alabama, to order an election to be held in said county on the first Monday in February 1894, for the purpose of permanently locating the county site of said county; and said election shall be held in the manner and under the same restrictions and penalties as are now provided by law for the election of members of the general assembly.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That each voter shall have written or printed on his ticket the name of the place at which he desires the county site to be permanently located, and it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to count and compare all the votes polled, and if any place shall have received a majority of the votes polled, they shall declare such place the permanent county site; but if no place shall have received a majority of all the votes polled, then it shall be the duty of the probate judge in like manner as before to order a second election to be held on the first Monday in May, 1894, at which election the vote which shall have received the highest and the next highest vote at the first election and the majority of the votes cast at said election shall determine the question of the permanent location of the county site of Shelby county at the place which shall have received a majority of all the votes cast at said second election.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That if majority of all the votes cast at either of the said elections shall determine the removal of the county site from the county from its present location, then in that event the court of county commissioners shall appoint five freeholders of said county whose duty it shall be to select the most suitable location for the court house and other public buildings within one mile of the place chosen at the permanent county site and to receive by donation a fee simple title to and in any lot or land so as to vest the title in the county of Shelby.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That in the event of the county site from the present location, then it shall be the duty of county commissioners to sell all the lands and other property at the present county site and to use the proceeds in the erection of the new buildings, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to execute deeds to said property, provided, that nothing shall be contained shall prevent said commissioners from using any of said property in the erection of the new buildings; provided, that in the event Calera is chosen in either of the elections, the court house shall remain at Calera, and all suitable public buildings have been erected by and at the expense of the city of Calera and accepted by the court of county commissioners of Shelby county.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That the managers and clerks of the election, provided, that nothing shall receive no compensation for their services in holding said election except the returning officer, who shall be entitled to the same compensation for their services as they are allowed in other elections.

Approved February 21, 1893.
J. D. BARRON,
Secretary of State.

Truth Is Rising.

By MATTIE CRESS STANCHFIELD.
Our labor cause is booming and our songs but bring to view.
That we don't need the Yankee Doodle with Wall Street boodle too.
Our speeches are convincing with prayer earnest true.

Truth is moving on,
Glory, glory truth is rising,
Hallelu h truth is rising,
Hear ye toilers truths advancing
Truth is moving on.

Plutocrats of Wall Street we have now upon the run,
They fly away from the common herd and revolution's gun,
Truth crushed to earth is risen, and shining as the sun.

Truth is moving on.
We've tasted of the wormwood to the dregs have drank the gall.
We feel the power of earth and sky united once for all.

We read the writing of Gods hand on Plutocratic wall.
Truth is moving on

T'will climb the golden stairway good deeds each round to test.
Uplifting weak humanity above gold or ruby quest.
And sink the God of mammon in the lake of great unrest.

Truth is moving on.

Our battle is for freedom, where the right shall rule the wrong.
Truth is freed from thralldom. God will save the mighty throng.
Shout the joyous tidings, ring it forth in hopeful song.

Truth is moving on.

Resolutions.

The members of the Columbiana High School feel that in the death of Albert A. Verbot they have lost a dear companion; the teacher a kind and obedient pupil; the family a dutiful son, a beloved brother, and a promising young man. While we feel that his loss is a heavy one and cannot realize now while one so young, so dear to us all and so full of hope and promise should be called from among us, there is, no doubt, a silverlining to this dark cloud.

Be it Resolved; That we humbly bow to the will of a heavenly master that we imitate the many good qualities of our departed school mate. That his memory shall be sacred to us as a worthy and exemplary young man.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given each of our papers for publication.

Thomas Farrell,
Eddie Mason,
Clem E. Greek,
Committee.

Pelham Points.

Health of the community is very good, with few exceptions.

Weather is very nice since the flood of last week, and the farmers are beginning to make preparations for new the crop.

Rev. J. D. Martin and family are now inhabitants of our town. We believe the parson likes his new home, from those elastic smiles we so often meet.

W. & A. Oates has opened up a new lot of dry goods and groceries on 1st ave. and college st. Every body call and see them.

One of our most high and esteemed young Profs. shows himself particular fond of Oates. He says they are the dearest things of all earth to him.

We are not yet yet able to inform the readers as to the future proceeding; but we believe he has about decided to invest his whole heart, soul and mind, and if necessary his life in Oates.

We are all wondering what Tony that renowned old pedagogue, that started to Shelby with his enormous wit, ridiculing his own color, during the early part of '93, is doing now.

Tony thou faithful son! where art thou? Arise from thy lethargy, and make good use of that talent of thine; thou wast once doing good. Shoo'em again Tony are give up thy gun.

As the location of the court house is the leading issue, The Pelham people say we must have it, because we think it would make butter and eggs go up, and we know our ex-merchants would build it on that account.

GUSTAVA.

S. J. Evans
Calera, Ala.
DEALER IN
TOMBSTONES AND MONUMENTS.
All work done in an artistic and workman like manner.

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Knoxville, Tenn.
L. A. BELL, A. G. P. A., Selma, Ala.

Notice No. 14,668.
Notice for Publication.
LAND OFFICE at Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 9, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on February 22nd, 1894, viz: John C. Davis, Homestead entry, No. 20,413, for the $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 2, T. 21 south R. 3 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Carter, of Columbiana, Ala., G. C. Martin, of Lynch, Ala., John T. Lynch, of Lynch, Ala., William Lindsey, of Columbiana, Ala.

J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

For Rent.

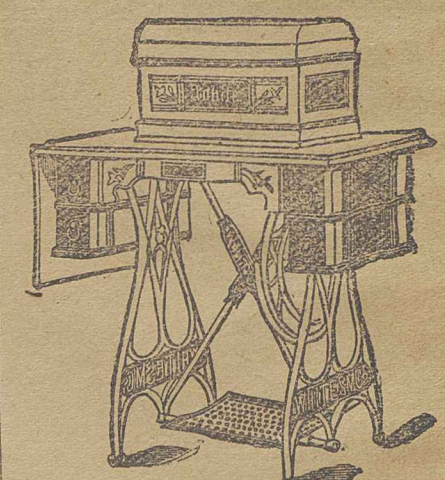
A good farm near Columbiana known as the Roper place, lately occupied by F. M. McEwen.

Call on, or address,
W. B. Brown,
Columbiana, Ala.

We hope every one who owns a horse will read the advertisement of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company, of Elkhart, Indiana, appearing in this paper.

The White is King.

1,000,000 NOW IN USE.



The Lightest Running,
The Easiest Sewing,
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PEOPLE'S REFORM BOOK AND NEWS CO.,
120 Chesnut St., St. Louis Mo.

By special arrangements with the Reform Book and News Co., orders may be sent to this office.

Notice.
All parties indebted to the late firm of Mitchell & Finley are hereby notified, that suit will be brought first January 1894, unless the parties pay the amounts due or make satisfactory arrangements.

Longshore & Beavers,

Notice No. 14,157.
Notice for Publication.
LAND OFFICE at Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 17, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on November 29th, 1893, viz: Helton Davis, Homestead entry, No. 18,721, for the $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 10, Tp. 18 S. R. 1 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Collins, John Berryhill, Benjamin F. Thomas, Thomas J. Green, all of Vandiver, Ala.

J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Notice No. 14,026.
Notice for Publication.
LAND OFFICE at Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 25, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on November 2nd, 1893, viz: John G. Green, Homestead entry No. 21,431, for the $\frac{1}{2}$ of N E $\frac{1}{4}$, S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of N E $\frac{1}{4}$, S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of N W $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32, tp. 20 S. R. 2 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles E. Hale, of Longview, Ala., Charles Esman, of Salaria, Ala., William Muse and Rufus Hale, of Longview, Ala.

J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Notice No. 14,026.
Notice for Publication.
LAND OFFICE at Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 25, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on November 2nd, 1893, viz: John G. Green, Homestead entry No. 21,431, for the $\frac{1}{2}$ of N E $\frac{1}{4}$, S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of N E $\frac{1}{4}$, S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of N W $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32, tp. 20 S. R. 2 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles E. Hale, of Longview, Ala., Charles Esman, of Salaria, Ala., William Muse and Rufus Hale, of Longview, Ala.

J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

LONGSHORE & BEAVERS, Attorney's And Counselor's At Law, Columbiana, Ala.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE courts of the district and in the Federal Courts and the Supreme Court of Alabama.

Oranges are grown in every continent of the world.

Hear ye not the onward rushing.
Of the ocean's mighty stream;
Sweeping barriers before it
While the lightning flashes gleam,
O'er the gasly wreck of towers;
Over Walls that reach'd the sky:
Over Plutonic powers:
'Tis the Stream Humanity:
Hear report of Banks ascending
As of Rockets in the sky:
Similar to ones were sending
Every fourth day of July
In honor of this our country
Our fore-fathers fought to save;
To save from chains of bondage;
From the traitor and the knave.
The patriotic tide's returning
As 'twas wont in the days of yore;
Shylock tables over turning:
Though inside the Churches doors.
It is washing loose the plasters
From our mortgage covered land;
Uprooting e'en the cancer plague.
Founded on the old quick sand.
It is sweeping from our country
The foul death alluring gold;
It is giving back to freedom
The slaves so long been sold;
It has long dispelled the hole
Of the days of forty-nine;
When gold hunters, were gold's victim,
On the desert, in the mine.

It is giving to our country
All the good in human kind;
It is seeking love the rubies
A pure nation; men of mind;
Raising ensign of progression;
Peace, good will forever more.
On its wave is Christ our saviour,
Bathed in dew of heavens shore.
Shall we follow the appointed?
See he beckons with his hand;
Waits to lead us through our sorrow
And to view, the promised land.
Ah, the father hears his children
Comforts mourners who have woe.
Wipes death dews from face of labor;
Brought there by their brethren too.
When God asks the same old question
Where? Where is thy brother, pray
Lord am I my brother's keeper?
Can you ask continually,
While the blood of fallen brethren
Cry to God for justice due?
Tis Calus traitous speech, evasion,
But to shield dark deeds from view.
Are we not our brothers keeper?
We shall answer to our Lord
When the judgment, overtake us
When fulfilled his last record.
God made every beast with instinct;
But in man, he placed a soul,
In it temple of his building;
Christ's redemption, made it whole.
We shall answer at the judgment
For the human heart divine,
Enthroned love; we are the keepers
Of our brethren human kind;
Let us, then be up and doing,
Up and doing while we may.
Ere the last loud trump shall utter
But the dirge of closing day.

MATTIE CRESS STANFIELD.

Cresswell Hems.

Rev. W. I. Sinnott, preached for

us Sunday, and as usual gave us a good sermon.

Mr. Elzie Smith and family arrived Sunday from Arkansas. They return to Alabama satisfied to stay.

Mrs. W. H. Kidd, of Vincent, and J. Pluker McGraw and lady, of Harpersville, spent Sunday in our village.

Mr. D. Fitch, after an absence of ten years engaged in mercantile business in Selma and Birmingham, has returned to his first love the farm. From the way he is making things hum around him he expects to make a fortune farming this year.

Mr. J. A. Williams and family, have returned from Anniston a will locate on the Singleton place. Mr. Williams will try his hand at truck farming this year. We are glad to have him with us again.

I regret to have to report the death of Mr. A. W. McGraw, which occurred at the residence of his brother Dr. A. E. McGraw, last Tuesday. He was about 58 years old and had many friends in Alabama who will regret to hear of his death. He leaves a wife and five children in Louisiana and one brother and three sisters in this county.

THE BEST YET.—Arthur's Home Magazine for January is the most attractive number we have ever seen of that always interesting periodical. To say that Arthur in every way meets the needs of a household, from the oldest to the youngest, is but a simple statement of fact. The excellence of its illustrations and the merit and variety of its contents show what a treasure the magazine will prove during 1894. Among the principal articles are "The Mosques of Tlemcen" and "With the Ancient Egyptians," both capital, both beautifully illustrated. "The Yellow Envelope," by Mrs. Mayr A. Denison, is one of that popular writer's best efforts, and "Mrs. Vera's Telegram," and various other stories, are equally good in their way. "Girls and Boys" and "Home Circle" are better than ever. "Woman's World" is crowded with the freshest novelties in costumes and needlework of all sorts. The new department, "the Clover Club," promises to be the prominent feature of the year. We heartily advise all our readers to examine this January number—certainly, if they do so, that they will become subscribers. Price, 10 cents per copy, or \$1.00 a year. Club-getters are offered a choice variety of premiums. Address

ARTHUR'S NEW HOME MAGAZINE, Philadelphia, Pa.

The State of Alabama, Shelby County.

In the matter of permanently locating the county site of said county, be it remembered that on this, the 28th day of December, 1893, at the Court House in said county, I, John S. Leeper, Probate Judge in and for said county and state, do hereby order that an election be held in said county at the respective voting places in said county on the first Monday in February, 1894, for the purpose of permanently locating the county site of said county. And said election shall be in the manner and under the same restrictions and penalties as are now provided by law for the election of members of the General Assembly. Done in pursuance and under and by virtue of "An Act" of the General Assembly of said state, approved February 21st, 1893, page 937 of the acts of Alabama 1892-3.

JOHN S. LEEPER, Probate Judge.

The State of Alabama, Shelby County.

Notice is hereby given that an Election will be held in and for said county at the respective voting places therein, on the first Monday in February, 1894, for the purpose of permanently locating the County Site of said county, as is provided for by an act of the General Assembly of said State, approved February 21, 1893—Acts of Alabama, 1892-3, page 937.

H. W. NELSON,

Sheriff of Shelby County.

The following managers and returning officers have been appointed for said election:

Beat 1—box 1, E. B. Nelson, John A. West, Henry W. Parker, Sheriff, returning officer, box 2, W. A. Walburn, W. E. Merrell, W. G. Hayes, J. W. Thompson, returning officer.

Beat 2—G. E. Abbott, Wm. M. Carden, Alf. Merrell, Thos. R. Lovett, returning officer.

Beat 3—J. M. Huggins, N. V. McClinton, F. H. Hardy, Charles H. Fields, returning officer.

Beat 4—box 1, Charles B. West, George Munroe, E. F. Vest, James G. Harris, returning officer. Box 2, Dr. H. W. Harrison, E. K. Huey, John Cunningham, Joe McMullen, returning officer.

Beat 5—John Harmon, Columbus Benton, W. H. Sturdivant, M. N. Howard, returning officer.

Beat 6—J. D. Ruffin, Wm. D. Lacy, Thos. Griffin, Dan Lambert, returning officer.

Beat 7—C. B. Elliott, Sr., W. R. Turman, M. S. Wilson, C. E. Hale, returning officer.

Beat 8—J. S. Ferrill, P. N. Gilbert, J. W. Phillips, E. S. Martin, returning officer.

Beat 9—J. F. Pope, E. W. Holland, John Robinson, James Daniel, returning officer.

Beat 10—D. W. Kidd, T. G. Floroy, C. N. Pitts, M. E. Bates, returning officer.

Beat 11—J. E. Adams, A. F. Cardon, F. P. Day, J. A. Mardis, returning officer.

Beat 12—W. W. Webb, R. F. Johnson, Andrew Wilson, Earl Cross, returning officer.

Beat 13—Rufus M. DeShazo, J. P. Pearson, J. M. McLaughlin, Dave Lee, returning officer.

Beat 14—Thos. H. Baxley, Jobe Morgan, J. L. Vandiver, M. V. Lowery, returning officer.

Beat 15—C. C. Elliott, W. M. Seale, Dr. A. E. McGraw, H. I. Adams, returning officer.

Beat 17—W. S. Cross, T. D. Padgett, Ollie Cost, A. W. Cost, returning officer.

JOHN S. LEEPER,

W. R. A. MILLER,

H. W. NELSON.

Prof. A. M. Barney.

President of Howard Female College, Gallatin Tenn.

Adds His Testimony as to the Benefits He Received From the Electropoise.

In answer to yours, allow me to say that in the month of April last I was induced by feeble health, superinduced by the second attack of la grippe, to use Electropoise. Immediately after using it I felt a returning sense of vigor and my accustomed good health, and have been improving all the time since, and now regard my health as good as at any time in my life. As a consequence of la grippe I had muscular rheumatism from which I have not suffered any since I began to use the Electropoise. My wife has been using the instrument recently, with very marked improvement, for general debility. Speaking from experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the instrument has wonderful curative effects.

A. M. Barney, President Howard Female College, Gallatin, Tenn., January 19, 1893. Science is a knowledge of facts. Some facts are not known to science. All the facts and principles now existing have existed from the beginning of things. Science discovers and classifies, but can neither destroy nor create. The Electropoise is a discovery, and is fast being classified. For further information in regard to the Electropoise, and for a 30-page pamphlet describing its treatment and giving testimonials of responsible parties, write to DuBois & Webb, 56 Cole Building, Nashville, Tenn. 1911 1/2 First avenue, Birmingham Ala Dec. 30, 1893.



Riders of Victor Pneumatics carry an extra inner tube to be used in case of accident. By simply removing a punctured inner tube through a hole in the rim, repair is effected in five minutes by replacing with a new one. If you are going to ride why not ride the best?

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.
BOSTON, WASHINGTON, DENVER, SAN FRANCISCO.

A New County.

Editor Advocate: Will you please give me a little information?

The advocates of removal claim that the removal of the court house from Columbiana to Calera would enable our people to get a new county, taken from the counties of Shelby, St. Clair and Talladega. My understanding is that the counties mentioned could not spare enough territory and have the constitutional limit left. In other words, it takes six hundred square miles to make a new county, and to reduce the three counties to the constitutional limit, there would only be about five hundred square miles left, not enough to form a new county. Am I correct in this? If so, then how in the world, can we expect to get a new county, even admitting that the balance left of the three counties consented to the formation of the new county? Will you please investigate and let us hear through the Advocate the result of the investigation? FARM PLAY.

Notice No. 14,453.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 14th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on January 20th, 1894, viz: Dora L. Thomas, Homestead entry, No. 29,838, for the NW 1/4 of Sec. 24, T. 2 N. 36 E., R. 2 W., Sec. 33, Tp. 20 S., R. 2 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George W. Stone, of Pelham, Ala., King H. Davis, of Columbiana, Ala., C. Y. Blackberry, of Columbiana, Ala., Clem Davis, of Columbiana, Ala. J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

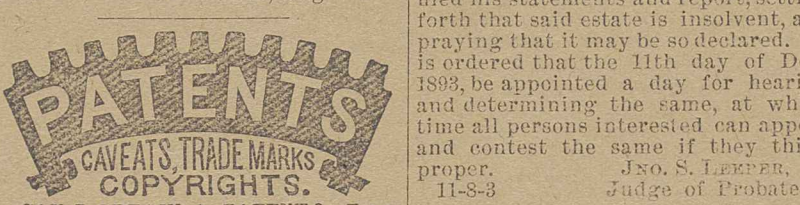
Notice No. 14,523.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 14th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on January 20th, 1894, viz: Rebecca J. Hay, Homestead entry, No. 31,180, for the NW 1/4 of Sec. 4, Tp. 24, north, of range 14, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Asa Robinson, of Shelby, Ala., Clinton S. Ruffin, of Shelby, Ala., Rufus McLeod, of Shelby Springs, Ala., Emory Barber, of Shelby, Ala. J. H. BINGHAM, Register.



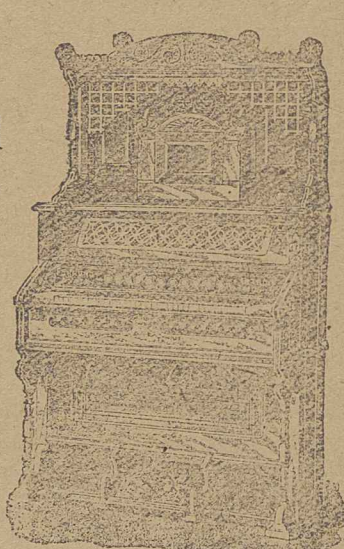
TO THE FARMERS. I will sell you a Piano, Organ or Sewing Machine and let you pay 1/3 this fall, 1/3 the fall of '94, and the balance fall of '95. I will ship them to you on ten days' trial, and should the instrument not prove as represented I will take it back, paying freight charges both ways. I have pianos from \$175 up, organs from \$30 up, and sewing machines from \$15 up. Bicycles, typewriters, sheet music and all kind of small musical instruments. Catalogue sent free. A two-cent stamp might save you several dollars. E. E. FORBES, Anniston, Ala. 10-25-4

For Rent or Sale.

A fine place of land, 180 acres, about 40 acres in cultivation, six miles west of Columbiana, five miles from Calera, two miles north of Shelby Springs, on the Tuscaloosa road, for rent or sale, on easy terms. Good buildings, plenty of water, fine timber and good range. Apply to B. L. Moore, Columbiana, or Irvin Bailey, Calera, Ala.

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Address

Amos Ward,

President.

Shelby, St. Clair, Coosa and Talladega can only spare 390 square miles and leave them with the requisite number of square miles.

Saginaw is a candidate for the county seat. They have, we are informed already six thousand dollars made up, towards building a court house.

J. Goldby Carlisle is afraid congress won't give him authority to issue bonds, so he is going to issue them on his own hook. Hurrah for democracy!

If the county seat should be removed to Calera, and the court house should be erected where Calera is on the Sentinel's map it would be built about Saginaw.

Gold bug Cleveland and J. Goldby Carlisle are carrying out the democratic platform with a vengeance, but they are carrying it out to suit the eastern plutocracy.

TO THE SHELBY SENTINEL.

If Calera could under her present charter, issue 25 thousand in bonds; can she use the money obtained from a sale of said bonds in erecting a court house and jail, and when completed make Shelby county a present of them? If so, can she not build an office and dwelling and present them to the Advocate Publishing Company?

In response to enquiries in a communication which appeared in the last issue of this paper, signed Fair Play, we write this article. Upon examination we find that Shelby county has 780 square miles Talladega 700, St. Clair 640, Coosa 670. Under the constitution, no new county can be formed unless it has 600 square miles, and each of the counties from which the new county takes a part, must be left with 600 square miles. So we see it is utterly impossible to form a new county from portions of Shelby, St. Clair, Coosa and Talladega, and leave these counties with the requisite number of square miles, until the constitution is changed. The Advocate is in favor of smaller counties, and would sanction a change in the constitution in this respect; but this can only be done, by an amendment of the organic law, which must be sanctioned by a majority of "the voters of the state. We hope "Fair Play" and the friends of a new county will examine this matter, so as to be able to vote intelligently; if the county site is removed to Calera it will place them twelve miles further from the court house.

In this issue of the Advocate we publish the guarantee signed by Col. H. C. Tompkins at als, in reference to taking bonds that may be issued by Calera "under its present charter," not exceeding \$25,000. Now the question naturally arises, can the city Council of Calera issue \$25,000 in bonds? She cannot do it unless the assessed value of the real and personal property within the city limits amounts to \$250,000. The assessed value of the real and personal property is in round numbers \$70,000; this assessment does not include the railroad property which is supposed to be about \$80,000, making the total value of all kinds of property \$150,000. The charter of Calera authorizes the council to issue bonds to not exceeding 10% of the assessed value of the real and personal property; this would authorize an issue of 15,000 thousand dollars, which would not be more than half enough to build the court house and jail. Where is the other \$15,000 to come from? Calera can't issue them under her charter; and if she could, she could not raise enough money by the present rate of taxation, viz: 1/2 of 1 per cent. to pay the interest.

One 1/2 of 1 per cent. of 150 thousand dollars the value of the property in Calera would be only \$750 dollars, not half enough to pay the interest on the 25 thousand dollars in bonds, that Col. Tompkins etc., propose to take. These are things the voters should consider before they cast their votes, in order to do so intelligently.

Sunny Morn Jan. 22, 1894.

Editor of the Advocate: The permanent location of the county site is the absorbing theme just now. Why this agitation at all? Who started this trouble in our county and why? I really can not see any good sense in it.

Columbianna has been the county site for years, it is much nearer the center of the county than Calera, and is more accessible to a majority of its citizens than Calera. It is situated in a healthy place, has good pure water, and a plenty of it. The moral tone of its society is healthy and the best of influences surround it. It has recently completed one of the best school buildings in the county. Its people are hospitable, kind and courteous. The county has there a good court house, not about to fall down either, jail, with \$8000 or \$9000 worth of cages in it, good buildings for jailor, and a good poor house farm, with all the necessary buildings, which I suppose is worth from \$30,000 to \$50,000 all told.

Now why, abandon all this? Will some one please give me a good reason why the county seat should be moved to Calera.

I never heard any objections to Columbianna as the county site in my life, till a few years ago, when Calera got a bill passed, ordering an election when ever she deposited enough money to defray expenses of the election. This she failed to do, hence no election was held.

When Mr. Longshore was a member of the legislature, Calera wanted an act passed ordering an election. Mr. L. said if she would get up a stronger petition calling for an election, than those opposed to it, he would have the act passed. This Calera failed to do, and Mr. Longshore did not pass any bill authorizing an election. Mr. West was elected by the democratic party, and he said "you need not send any petitions for I am not going to pay any attention to them." He being the democratic member from this county, of course could have any bill passed he wanted.

Calera is in the south eastern portion of the county, within two miles of the Chilton line. It is true that it is a rail-road crossing, but it is in a low wet place, so low that bridges have to be built from the railroads to the hotels, whose first floors are six to ten feet above the ground. The water in summer is scarce and very poor. It is the only place in the county where bar-rooms are allowed by law, and from what I have been told its school house is not respectable.

Now Mr. Editor, I think I have told the truth, without abuse, and I ask your readers to think well before they cast a vote for Calera.

Calera says she will build the court house and jail free. Grant for argument sake that she does, (which we can prove she cannot) it will cost Shelby county thousands of dollars in taxation. Suppose we had the empty court house and jail already built and paid for, cages will have to be put in the jail which will cost \$8000 to \$10,000 dollars. A jailors house will cost \$1000, poor houses will cost \$1000 to \$1500, a well each for court house and jail will probably cost \$200 or \$300 and probably more, as they say good water is hard to get in some places in Calera.

Then there will be extra courts to inspect and receive the buildings which will cost money. There will be transportation of all the county records, papers, safes and other matters which will be considerable. If Calera should build the court house and jail free, it will cost the county from \$10,000 to \$20,000 to move the county site there.

This is no gas work, and the poor tax burdened people will see and feel it too before it is done with if Calera is selected as the place.

Now we will discuss the question whether or not Calera can raise the funds to erect the necessary buildings. We will say that \$25,000 will erect all the necessary buildings, (it will take nearer \$50,000) Calera's charter positively says their bonded debt shall not exceed 10% of the taxable valuation of their property. The taxable valuation in 1893 was not \$100,000, so their bonded debt could not be \$10,000. Now how on earth can Calera legally issue \$25,000 in bonds?

Col. Tompkins and his associates could well say and they were

very particular to say and to say it twice "bonds issued under its present charter," knowing full well that Calera under its present charter could not issue \$10,000. Calera thinks there is a great deal of prejudice against Columbianna just at this times, and she expects to profit by it. But let me say to the readers of your valuable paper, that if there is a court house ring, Columbianna is not the cause of it, but that it will go with the court house wherever it goes, and if it goes to Calera it will go there too. Let us vote in this matter without any prejudice whatever, and the time will soon come when we may see changes more to our feelings. We will never do our selves any good by voting in the direction of taxation. If we vote for Calera we are bound to heap up a big tax if Calera should build the court house and jail free.

Yours for low taxes,
J. O. J.

Editor Advocate: That map of Shelby county which the Calera Sentinel publishes every week is a fraud, and is doing Columbianna more good than it is Calera. Every body that knows anything at all of the situation of the county, know the map is untrue. It has no scale of miles, but we know that Calera is only about two miles from the nearest point of the Chilton county line. Taking this distance then of two miles as a scale of miles, it is only about seven miles from Calera to the Jefferson county line, following the L. & N. R. R. to said line; and only nine miles across the county from Chilton to Jefferson county. When, in fact, it is at least twenty two or three miles from Calera, and twenty five miles from the Chilton county line to the Jefferson county line, following the L. & N. R. R. Then, according to the Sentinel's map, Columbianna is only a short distance over one mile from the Coosa River, when I know, Mr. Editor, that it is about eight miles from Columbianna to the nearest point on the Coosa River. These cuts and advantages taken by Calera, are frauds upon the voters of the county, and ought to be exposed. I was disappointed that you did not pitch in to this map last week. It will not hurt Columbianna, mind you, where the people are thoroughly acquainted with the map and geography of the county, but may deceive some who are ignorant as to this. From the Sentinel's map Calera appears to be not a great ways from the centre of the county, when it is really in the extreme Southern portion of the county, only two miles or nearer to the line of Chilton; with from twenty five to forty miles intervening between it and the line of Jefferson, and, at least, forty miles between it and St. Clair, or the northern line of Shelby.

I understand that the editor of the Sentinel admitted that the map was not true and said last week that he regretted its inaccuracies. His apology for it was that a little girl who was in school drew the map. But I see he continues it in his paper all the same.

Mr. Editor, in my opinion, Calera is as inaccessible as any place in the county. It is true she has more railroads, but it is a fact that you and I well know, that by far the largest number of people who attend courts cannot avail themselves of the privileges of railroads, for they don't have the money to pay the fare. If they lived right on the railroad they would go to court through the country, by private conveyance, or walk. Now, then these considerations are out-side of the question of building the court house. They are simply based on the ground of convenience to the greater number of people. On the question of building the court house, jail and other public buildings, I agree fully with you. Calera cannot do it, and if it is voted to Calera it simply means increased taxes for the next two generations to come.

The question of taxation is a serious one—one that affects every man, woman and child in the county. It is sincerely to be hoped that no voter will forget the 1st Monday, the 5th day of February, and that a solid mass will go to the polls at each voting place, and bury the question for all time.

SHELBY.

Editor Advocate: As there has not been any one from beat 2 writing in regard to the court house question, I will give your readers the view we take of the matter; we know that we have got a court house and jail already paid for, and we don't want to throw them away and be taxed to death to pay for new ones. I think the voters of Shelby county should think over the matter. Success to the Advocate.

W. M. Connell.

We believe some of the cuckoos are of the opinion that the bond scheme is a democratic victory. It certainly gives the people another big end to chew on.

AN ACT
To provide for the permanent location of the county site of Shelby county by the vote of the people of said county.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Alabama, that it shall be the duty of the probate judge of Shelby county, state of Alabama, to order an election to be held in said county on the first Monday in February, 1894, for the purpose of permanently locating the county site of said county; and said election shall be held in the manner and under the same restrictions and penalties as are now provided by law for the election of members of the general assembly.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, that each voter shall have written or printed on his ticket the name of the place at which he desires the county site to be permanently located, and it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to count and compare all the votes polled, and if any place shall have received a majority of the votes polled, they shall declare such place the permanent county site; but if no place shall have received a majority of all the votes polled, then it shall be the duty of the probate judge in like manner as before to order a second election to be held on the first Monday in May, 1894, at which election the vote shall be taken between the two places which shall have received the highest and the next highest vote at the first election and the majority of the votes cast at said election shall determine the question of the permanent location of the county site of Shelby county at the place which shall have received the majority of all the votes cast at said second election.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, that if neither of all the votes cast at either of the said elections shall determine the removal of the county site of said county from its present location, then in that event the court of county commissioners shall appoint five freeholders of said county, whose duty it shall be to select the most suitable location for the court house and other public buildings within one mile of the place chosen as the permanent county site and to receive by donation a fee simple title to and in any lot or lands as to vest the title in the county of Shelby.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, that in the event of the county site from the present location, then it shall be the duty of county commissioners to sell all the lands and other property at the present county site and to use the proceeds in the erection of the new buildings, and they are hereby authorized to said property; provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent said commissioners from using any of said property in the erection of the new buildings; provided, that in the event of a tie in either of the elections, the court house shall remain at Columbianna until suitable public buildings have been erected by and at the expense of the city of Calera and accepted by the court of county commissioners of Shelby county.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, that the managers and clerks of the election, provided for in this act, shall receive no compensation for their services in holding said election except the returning officer, who shall be entitled to the same compensation for their services as they are allowed in other elections.

Approved February 21, 1893.
Official: J. D. BARROW,
Secretary of State.

BIMETALLISM AND MONOMETALLISM

By Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, Ireland.

Owing to the great demand for Archbishop Walsh's pamphlet on monometallism and its ruinous effects on the land TENANTRY OF IRELAND we have reproduced it on elegant book paper, neatly bound; containing 80 pages. It is one of the most logical, practical, illustrative and convincing argument in favor of BIMETALLISM that has ever been published. This pamphlet is having a wide circulation and should be read by every citizen of the United States. It has attracted the attention of Europe and America, and is one of the most scholarly writings extant on the subject of Bimetallism. Mailed postpaid to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Special terms to agents. Address Coin Publishing Co.

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HENRY G. MILLER,
Vice-President for the American Bimetallic League for the State of Illinois.

The Constitution Prohibits
Calera Building a Court
House.

To the Advocate—The pretended offer of the city of Calera to issue bonds for the purpose of building a court house for Shelby county is a fraud and a humbug. No city in Alabama has or can have power or authority to issue bonds for any such purpose. The writer charges that the whole offer and proposition of Calera is a fraud of the most willful and barefaced kind. He further charges that Col. H. C. Tompkins, of Montgomery, the promoter of the scheme knows that Calera cannot issue bonds for any such purpose. Now just read section 55 of article 4 of the constitution of the State of Alabama. Here it is:

The general assembly shall have no power to authorize any county, city, town or other subdivision of this state, to lend its credit, or to grant public money or thing of value, in aid of, or to any individual, association, or corporation whatsoever, or to become a stockholder in any such corporation, association, or company by issuing bonds or otherwise. Now by section 886 of the code of Alabama we see that every county is a corporation. It reads: "Every county is a body corporate, with power to sue and be sued."

Therefore it is easily to be seen that the legislature could not constitutionally grant power to the city of Calera to issue bonds for the purpose of building a court house to present to the county of Shelby, a corporation in law.

But above all, the charter of the city of Calera does not even attempt in any place by word or syllable to confer any such power on Calera. Therefore if the people of Shelby county vote for the county site to be at Calera, then there is no earthly doubt that the tax payers will necessarily be compelled to build the necessary buildings. To the thoughtful and intelligent tax payers of Shelby county, the writer says today: stop and reflect; if you want to be taxed to build a court house at Calera, then vote that way.

Calera, Ala. Jan. 15.—To the Advocate. I noticed in your last weeks issue you claimed that the vote on the removal of the court house from Columbianna to Calera, that the wishes of individuals from either place must not be considered; but the interest of the whole county. I agree with you fully in this particular, and that is why I am for the selection of Calera; as I believe the removal of the court house to Calera would be in the interest of the whole people of the county. You know that the present court house was condemned by our grand jury four years ago as unsafe.

If the voters will only take a look at the old structure they will see at a glance that if they do not vote to move it they will be taxed to repair it, or build a new one at no very distant day. I was not such a warm advocate of the removal until Calera, through her council, voted by a unanimous vote to bond the town, and made the necessary money arrangements to build the court house and jail, without taxing the people at large. Just as soon as this was done I became interested and now ask the patrons of your paper to give Calera their votes.

I am ready to assure one and all that if Calera does not erect the necessary public buildings, at her own expense, and deed the same as the law requires, I will oppose any and all movements, should any by made, to tax the people of the county one single cent. If the Calera Land Company wish to develop their property and are willing to let the people of Calera have the necessary money to build a court house &c., at such a rate of interest as they are willing to bear, why should not the voters of the county accept Calera's offer, and secure a new court house and jail without expense to the county? You ask can the people be further burdened with taxation? I answer a thousand times no! no! This is why I am for Calera. Again you ask can Calera build them? I say yes, I know she can. The money is on deposit for that purpose; and at Calera's demand.

I say again let us spend the money for these National Bankers and get it in circulation and that will help to relieve the people.

Respectfully,

J. B. Randall.

Mr. Carlisle doesn't know what the double standard means, but your Uncle Dan Voorhees does, because he is a double standard man himself. He is for free coinage on the stump in Indiana, and for the single gold standard in Washington.

S. J. Evans
Calera,
Ala.
DEALER IN
TOMBSTONES AND MONUMENTS.
All work done in an artistic and workmanlike manner.
Free COURSE BY MAIL, WITH THE LEAVENWORTH Business College.

TO ADVERTISE OUR COLLEGE

We will give a thorough course of instruction in double and single entry Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic by mail Free of Charge to a limited number of persons. This course will be completed in forty lessons. No charge for Diplomas. Address

Prof. F. J. VANDERBERG,
President.
302, 304 and 306 Delaware Street,
LEAVENWORTH, KAN.
may 17-3m.

THE BEST WAY
—TO THE—
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
NORTH AND NORTHWEST,
—IS VIA THE—

L. & N.
(LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.)

THE THROUGH CARS

Of this line pass Calera daily, running THROUGH MONTGOMERY, MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS,
Connecting for all points in

TEXAS AND THE WEST,
Also running through to NASHVILLE, EVANSVILLE, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.
Connecting for all points in the

NORTH AND NORTHWEST.
Before purchasing tickets to any point, write the agent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Calera, Ala., or C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky.

The East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad.

The Finest Passenger Line in the South.

FASTEST TIME,
GREATEST COMFORT,
Most Elegant Equipment!
PULLMAN'S Finest Vestibule Sleeping Cars on all Trains.

shortest and Best Line to New York, Passing through the Scenic Shenandoah Valley, justly called "The Switzerland of America."

Pullman's Palace Cars Through Without Change.
For latest schedules and other information, call on or write to G. EVANS, Union Ticket Agent, Anniston, Ala.
B. W. WREN, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.
L. A. BELL, A. G. P. A., Selma, Ala.

MONEY ASSURED.
Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 12, 1894.

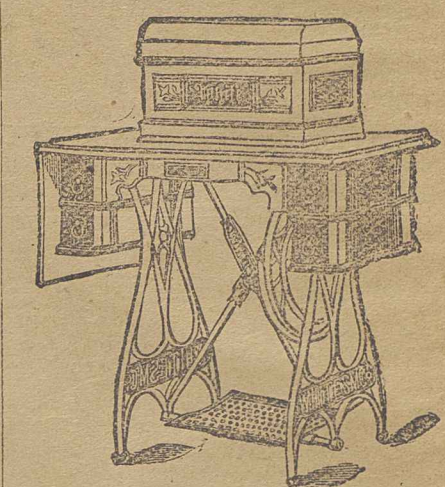
To Major W. R. Oliver, Mayor, Calera, Ala.

Dear Sir:—We hereby submit to you, as Mayor of Calera, the following proposition with regard to the purchase of bonds which may be issued by the city of Calera under the provisions of the charter of the city, namely: In event the county seat is located at Calera, We agree and bind ourselves to take at par the bonds of the city that may be issued under the present charter for the purpose of erecting a Court House and Jail, the amount of such issue not to exceed \$25,000. 00, and the rate of interest on such bonds to be agreed upon between us hereafter, but not to exceed 8 per cent per annum; the proceeds of the bonds thus taken by us to be used in the erection of a court house and jail at Calera in event it should be chosen as the county seat, and for no other purpose.

Very Respectfully,
H. C. Tompkins,
Jos. Goetter,
Dave Weil,
J. W. Dimmick.

The White is King.

1,000,000 NOW IN USE.



The Lightest Running,
The Easiest Sewing,
The Handsomest and
The Most Durable

SEWING MACHINE

IN THE WORLD.

IT HAS A RANGE OF WORK THAT MEETS ALL REQUIREMENTS, AND THEREFORE

SATISFIES EVERYBODY.

Live, Energetic Dealers Wanted, to whom we are prepared to offer satisfactory prices and terms.

White Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND.

PEOPLE'S REFORM

OVER 150 REFORM BOOKS, Song Books, ETC.

The proprietors of this Company are members of the Alliance, are well known to us, and we cheerfully recommend them.—W. S. MORGAN, Secretary National Reform Press Association.

Send for catalogue (free) containing complete list of all desirable reform literature, song books, etc. Also correct likeness of leading reform authors, and fine portrait of Jerry Symphon.

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By special arrangements with the Reform Book and News Co., orders may be sent to this office.

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Who has not seen a copy of Arthur's New Home Magazine of Philadelphia? "The best and cheapest illustrated monthly ever published in the English language," 1,500 pages for \$1.50.

Six Short Stories and splendid articles by best writers on all subjects of interest to women. Three months free if you take it now. Sample copy 10 cents.

PATENTS Obtained on easy terms. Send model or drawing and description to us and we will attend to the rest. EXAMINATIONS Free. Established over thirty years. Address Louis Bagger & Co. ATTORNEYS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
may 17-3m

LONGSHORE & BEAVERS,
Attorney's And Counselor's
At Law,
Columbianna, Ala.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE courts of the district and in the Federal Courts and the Supreme Court of Alabama.

Oranges are grown in every continent of the world.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR

Is the greatest Labor Organization the world has ever seen.

It is the only organization which, while striving to secure for wage-workers the best possible terms as to wages, hours and conditions, aims at reforming the causes of industrial injustice.

It secures to each trade and locality absolute control over its own trade or local affairs, yet its perfect organization enables its members to act unitally, promptly, and, therefore, effectively when concentrated action becomes necessary to remedy injustice or to resist oppression.

It is pledged to work for the overthrow of the capitalist system of production and exchange, yet, realizing that reform can only be beneficial and permanent when they rest upon the convictions of a wisely educated people, it seeks to accomplish its objects only by appeals to reason and conscience—never by force.

It is a secret organization only so far as secrecy is necessary to protect its members from wrong and persecution, and can never be used to build wrong-doing.

For copy of Platform, sample copy of official journal, and full information as to how to join or organize an Assembly in your town, address

JOHN W. HAYES,
Lock Drawer 1233,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

Tariff Advertising Rates on Application

E. T. V. & Co. Time Card.

Trains on the E. T. V. & Co. railway arrive at Columbiana as follows:

NORTH BOUND.
No. 4, Mail and Express, - 12:22 p. m.
No. 24, Local Freight, - 2:30 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.
No. 5, Mail and Express, - 3:33 p. m.
No. 23, Local Freight, - 6:40 a. m.

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court.—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. L. F. Box, Judge.

Chancery Court.—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. Mespadden, Chancellor.

County Court.—Regular terms begin the second Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, Judge.

Sam Walls visited Anniston Monday.

Come up and pay your subscription.

We are having fine weather for farming.

R. W. Cobb, of Helena, was in town Monday.

W. M. Connell, of beat 2, was in town last Friday.

Mr. Ed Bell, of Vincent, was in the city Monday.

T. R. Kendrick, of Coalville, was in town last Monday.

D. J. McGraw, of Perryville, was in the city Wednesday.

Mrs. E. L. Spencer visited relatives in Calera last week.

There are several communications crowded out this week.

Hamden DuBoise paid Childersburg a flying visit last Friday.

Mrs. A. M. Elliott, of Texas, is in the city visiting relatives and friends.

W. A. Blackaby, of Weldon, was in the city last Thursday on business.

The new school building will be completed by the middle of February.

Dr. D. O. Mosely, of Perryville, is in the city visiting relatives and friends.

Jim Seale, of Childersburg, was in the city Sunday visiting the home folks.

Henry Fallon, who has been visiting relatives in Vincent, returned Monday.

J. K. Milner, who is traveling for the Anniston Mercantile Co., was in town Monday.

Mrs. Fanny Elliot of Vincent, is visiting relatives and friends in the city this week.

Mrs. Dikza Jackson spent several days last week near Chapel, visiting relatives and friends.

J. H. Mathens, of Birmingham, was in the city several days last week on professional business.

There was quite a large crowd came up from Calera Monday to attend the funeral services of Mrs. J. H. Duran of Calera.

Notice.

All parties indebted to D. W. Evans are hereby notified that we have instructions to sue on all notes and accounts that are not settled by the 1st of February.

Longshore & Beavers.

For Rent.

A good farm near Columbiana known as the Roper place, lately occupied by F. M. McGowan.

Call on, or address,

W. B. Brown,

Columbiana, Ala.

Delegates Selected to the State Convention.

A. P. Longshore, G. B. Dean, John Dykes, E. F. Vest, H. C. Taul, J. P. Pearson, S. J. Evans, L. W. Johnson, J. W. Pitts, Ollie Cost, M. S. Wilson and B. L. Moore.

To Our Friends and Patrons.

As is known to the readers of The Advocate, we were burned out Tuesday night the 9th inst. our stock of goods being a total loss. We earnestly hope that every one of our customers will make an effort to settle his account in full, if possible. If you cannot pay all, help us all you can, as we sadly need the money. Thanking all our friends for their generous patronage and hoping they will come to our aid at once, we remain

Respectfully,

E. D. HALL & Co.

As will be seen by reference to the proceedings published in another column. The county alliance offers a premium to the member raising the most meat this year, the number of plows considered. This is a move in the right direction. The only hope now for the farmer is to raise everything possible that he can at home. Let every farmer in Shelby decide to raise everything for man and beast to eat at home, and if necessary, wear old clothes for a year or two, and our word for it, they will soon be independent of the gold bugs. The premium offered is worth striving for and we hope to be able to publish some good reports next fall.

Met in the court house at Columbiana on Friday, January 5th, at 11 a. m. and was called to order by the President. The committee on credentials reported 13 primary alliances represented. The standing committees were filled out, and the alliance adjourned for dinner.

Dr. W. B. Groce, President of the state alliance, being present, was invited to make a public address at 1:30 p. m. Afternoon session, at 1:30 p. m. Dr. Groce delivered a public address to a comfortably filled house, after which the alliance resumed business. Reports from the different primary alliances showed the organization to be in a healthy condition.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, asking the state executive committee to hold the next state alliance at Calera, the good people of the city having kindly proposed to entertain the delegates free of charge. A resolution was also adopted offering a premium of a jersey calf or a pair of blooded pigs to the member raising the most meat this year, the number of plows considered. It was decided to hold a stock show at Calera some time next fall and the counties of Bibb and Chilton be invited to join with us.

A resolution was adopted thanking Senator's Morgan and Pugh and the six representatives in Congress for their efforts in behalf of the people in opposing the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. Adjourned till 9 a. m. to morrow.

Saturday morning session. The alliance called to order at 9 a. m. The fourth Wednesday in April was chosen as the time and Calera as the place of holding the next meeting of this alliance. The committee on grievances, good of the order, Agriculture, Education and Finance made their reports, which after discussion and amendments were adopted. In discussing the recommendations made by the various committees the alliance was fortunate in having with us the able President of our state alliance who was frequently called upon for his opinion and who never failed to respond. The meeting was pleasant and harmonious and had but one drawback. The excitement over the court house question was so intense that it was difficult to keep the delegates in the house long enough to conduct the necessary business.

After adopting a resolution thanking the good people of Columbiana for their kind hospitality in entertaining our delegates, The alliance at 11:45 a. m. adjourned to meet at Calera on the 4th, Wednesday in April next.

J. M. Crenshaw,

Secretary.

Creswell Items.

Sunday was a beautiful spring-like day.

Mr. Elzie Smith and family leave today for Calera, where they will reside in the future.

E. C. Dameron, Esq., of Childersburg, was among the visitors to our village Saturday.

Hon. J. E. Webb and Mr. Moody, of Birmingham, Saturday and spent the day bird hunting.

Mr. J. L. Judge, returned last week from Greenville. He had made his arrangements to spend the year in Greenville, but the Cleveland boom caused the company for which he was at work, to cut down their force and reduce wages, and he decided to return to his farm.

The court house question don't seem to be disturbing our people much, as you scarcely ever here it mentioned. It is said that Bro. Hardy will spend next week in this valley, in the interest of Calera. It remains to be seen how many of the faithful he can influence.

Our farmers have commenced to prepare for another crop. Sowing oats, fencing and clearing up generally, has been the order of the day since Christmas. So far as I have heard an expression.

There is a universal determination to arrange to live at home. It is perhaps best for the farmers that the gold bugs in their efforts to bring about the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law and the issuing of more bonds, showed their hands when they did. Every farmer now knows what he has to depend upon. They know that they need expect no help in the way of money, and they can make their arrangements accordingly. They may have the crop to make on corn bread, but if they can do it—and they can—they will in the end, be masters of the situation. Let us plant big crops of corn, oats, peas, potatoes, pumpkins, turnips, sorghum &c., and let cotton go to the dogs. Let us feed the corn, peas &c., to hogs, cattle, sheep, goats &c., and if we can't sell the meat to the gold bugs we can eat it. We can raise enough cotton and wool to swap to the factories for something to wear. We can do without tea and coffee, and we can make our own sugar and salt. When we get sick we can pay the doctors in something to eat, and if we are so unfortunate as to get into trouble we can pay the lawyer in "truck" to get us out. Verily "we farmers" are independent, if we only knew it.

We hope every one who owns a horse will read the advertisement of the Elkhardt Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company, of Elkhardt, Indiana, appearing in this paper.

Election Notice.

The State of Alabama, Shelby County.

In the matter of permanently locating the county site of said county, be it remembered that on this, the 22nd day of December, 1893, at the Court House in said county, I, John S. Leeper, Probate Judge in and for said county and state, do hereby order that an election be held in said county at the respective voting places in said county on the first Monday in February, 1894, for the purpose of permanently locating the county site of said county. And said election shall be in the manner and under the same restrictions and penalties as are now provided by law for the election of members of the General Assembly. Done in pursuance and under and by virtue of "An Act" of the General Assembly of said state, approved February 21st, 1893, page 937 of the acts of Alabama 1892-3.

JOHN S. LEEPER,

Probate Judge.

The State of Alabama, Shelby County.

Notice is hereby given that an Election will be held in and for said county at the respective voting places therein, on the first Monday in February, 1894, for the purpose of permanently locating the County Site of said county, as is provided for by an act of the General Assembly of said State, approved February 21, 1893—Acts of Alabama, 1892-3, page 937.

H. W. NELSON,

Sheriff of Shelby County.

The following managers and returning officers have been appointed for said election:

Beat 1—box 1, E. B. Nelson, John A. West, Henry W. Parker, Sheriff, returning officer, box 2, W. A. Walburn, W. E. Merrell, W. G. Hayes, J. W. Thompson, returning officer.

Beat 2—G. E. Abbott, Wm M. Carden, Alf Merrell, Thos R. Lovett, returning officer.

Beat 3—J. M. Huggins, N. V. McClinton, F. H. Hardy, Charles H. Fields, returning officer.

Beat 4—box 1, Charles B. West, George Munroe, E. F. Vest, James G. Harris, returning officer. Box 2, Dr. H. W. Harrison, E. K. Huey, John Cunningham, Joe McMullen, returning officer.

Beat 5—John Harmon, Columbus Benton, W. H. Sturdivant, M. N. Howard, returning officer.

Beat 6—J. D. Ruffin, Wm D. Lacy, Thos Griffin, Dan Lambert, returning officer.

Beat 7—C. B. Elliott, Sr., W. R. Turman, M. S. Wilson, C. E. Hale, returning officer.

Beat 8—J. S. Ferrill, P. N. Gilbert, J. W. Phillips, E. S. Martin, returning officer.

Beat 9—J. F. Pope, E. W. Holland, John Robertson, Amos Daniel, returning officer.

Beat 10—D. W. Kidd, T. G. Floroy, C. N. Pitts, M. E. Bates, returning officer.

Beat 11—J. E. Adams, A. F. Carden, F. P. Day, J. A. Mardis, returning officer.

Beat 12—W. W. Webb, R. F. Johnson, Andrew Wilson, Earl Cross, returning officer.

Beat 13—Rufus M. DeShazo, J. P. Pearson, J. M. McLaughlin, Dave Lee, returning officer.

Beat 14—Thos H. Baxley, Jobe Morgan, J. L. Vandiver, M. V. Lowery, returning officer.

Beat 15—C. C. Elliott, Wm Seale, Dr. A. E. McGraw, H. I. Adams, returning officer.

Beat 17—W. S. Cross, T. D. Padgett, Ollie Cost, A. W. Cost, returning officer.

JOHN S. LEEPER,

W. R. A. MILNER,

H. W. NELSON.

Prof. A. M. Burney.

President of Howard Female College, Gallatin Tenn.

Adds His Testimony as to the Benefits He Received From the Electropoise.

In answer to yours, allow me to say that in the month of April last I was induced by feeble health, superinduced by the second attack of la grippe, to use Electropoise.

Immediately after using it I felt a returning sense of vigor and my accustomed good health, and have been improving all the time since, and now regard my health as good as at any time in my life. As a consequence of la grippe I had muscular rheumatism from which I have not suffered any since I began to use the Electropoise.

My wife has been using the instrument recently, with very marked improvement, for general debility.

Speaking from experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the instrument has wonderful curative effects.

A. M. Burney,

President Howard Female College, Gallatin, Tenn., January 19, 1893.

Science is a knowledge of facts. Some facts are not known to science. All the facts and principles now existing have existed from the beginning of things. Science discovers and classifies, but can neither destroy nor create. The Electropoise is a discovery, and is fast being classified.

For further information in regard to the Electropoise, and for a large pamphlet describing treatment and giving testimonials of reliable patients, write to DuBois & Webb, 53 Cole Building, Nashville, Tenn.

1911 1/2 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

Dec. 30, 12-m

Strayed or Stolen.

Strayed or stolen, about August 27th, from my place about six miles from Columbiana, near Ft. Williams ferry road, a small dark mouse-colored mule, a little hog-backed, about 5 years old. Any information in regard to said mule will be liberally rewarded. Address me at Columbiana, Ala.

G. W. Busby.

September 9th, 1893.

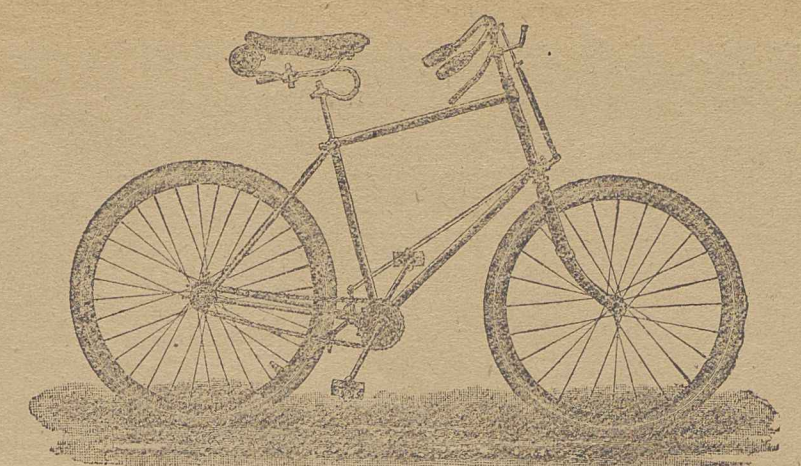
B. L. MOORE

Justice of the Peace,

COLUMBIANA, ALA.

Collection of Claims a Specialty.

Why Not Ride the Best?



Victor Bicycles are first in tires and improvements, and lead the world of cyclodrom.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

BOSTON, WASHINGTON, DENVER, SAN FRANCISCO.

ELKHART CARBIDE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.
No. 1, Farm Harness, \$24.50
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THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - Manager.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., JAN. 31, 1894.

If you don't want to have your taxes increased vote for the county seat to remain where it is. By doing so you take no risk.

By casting your vote for Columbiana, you run no risk of taxation; by voting for Calera you do. Are you ready to run that risk?

Judge Brickell says Calera can build the court house and jail; he told Capt. Kolb he could hold the office of the commissioner of agriculture, but the Supreme court unanimously disagreed with him.

We have cried out against monopolies and corporations, but if Calera wins, the money of monopolies and corporations will be the cause of it, and we poor people had just as well make up our minds to be surfs and quit trying to be men.

It will take fifty thousand dollars to build a new court house, jail, and other public buildings. Calera says she will furnish twenty-five thousand dollars. Who will furnish the other twenty-five thousand dollars? The tax payers of course.

Col. H. C. Tompkins, and associates limit the use of the twenty-five thousand dollars, they propose to furnish, to the building of a court house and jail? Who will have to build the poor house, jailers dwelling and other buildings? The tax payers of course.

We understand that many of the voters of beat 8 and 11 want the county seat at center. It is too late to get it to come in at this election. It is too late to get it to come in at this election. It is too late to get it to come in at this election.

The authors of the Sayre law even may be honest men, as well as Captain Kolb and his associates, who join in assaulting the statute under which the next election must be conducted.—Age-Herald.

Great spoons. That is the first time we ever heard it intimated that there was ever a probability that the authors of that iniquitous measure were honest. From much honesty may the good Lord deliver us.

The Jeffersonian county convention held in Birmingham last Saturday was a surprise to the Age-Herald, and forthwith it commences to whistle to keep up its courage. If the county convention has the effect to scare the usually level headed editor so bad, what will become of him after the state convention? Slowly and by degrees it begins to down upon the agonized leaders, that the 45,000 majority of whole voters in the state intend to install Reuben F. Kolb as Governor of Alabama next December.

Ex-Chief Justice Brickell has written a letter to Col. H. C. Tompkins, construing the act passed by the last legislature, authorizing a vote on the removal of the court house. It is a well written article, and he is very careful not to say that \$25,000 in bonds could be issued on an assessed value of \$150,000. He argues what cities in general can do; but he does not pretend to say that Calera can issue \$25,000 in bonds on the present assessed value of the property within the city limits. Neither does Judge Brickell attempt to construe the charter of Calera in reference to issuing bonds.

The people of Shelby county, can ill afford to be further burdened with taxes; by voting to let the county site remain where it is, he takes no risk. We have a good substantial court house, a cut of which appears in this issue of the Advocate, a good jail with first class cages, recently put up at an expense of about \$9,000; a good jailers dwelling. All of this property belongs to Shelby county, has been paid for by the tax payers of the county. Now why run the risk of taxation in order that Col. H. C. Tompkins et als, may have an opportunity of disposing of

At Gurnee a few nights since at the conclusion of the public speaking enjoyed by both sides of the court house question, a man got up in the audience and said, "My name is A. Wilson, I live in Jefferson county, and am now working here at Gurnee in Shelby county. Of course this court house question does not affect me directly as I own no property here, but I want to warn the people of Shelby county, that if they vote the county site to Calera the tax payers will in the end have to foot the bill. I know this of my own experience. Thirty years ago when a young man, I lived in Ohio county Ky. A rival town in the county took a notion that it wanted the court house. In this town lived a millionaire named Webb, who pledged himself that if the people would vote the county site to his town, he would buy enough bonds to build all the county buildings. The people on the strength of this promise voted the county site to his town. When it came to his buying the bonds, he declared they were not issued according to the agreement and that they were worthless and that he would not take them. The consequence was that the commissioners had to levy a special tax to build the court house and other buildings, and the people of the county have been paying this special tax ever since and are paying it up to this day, and there don't seem to be any prospect of their getting rid of it". The editor of the Advocate was present and heard the above speech, and made some inquiries about Mr. Wilson, and found him to be an entirely trustworthy, sober, industrious and hardworking man.

Sunny Mound Jan. 30, 1894.

Editor of the Advocate: I desire through the columns of your valuable paper to call the attention of the tax payers of Shelby county to a few things in reference to the moving the county seat to Calera. The Editor of the Sentinel seems to be leading the party for removal. He was once a citizen of our county, but moved to Tuscaloosa several years ago, and has only been back in the county for about six months, and now he comes before the people with a false map of Shelby county and tries to make the impression that there will be no additional taxes if the county site is moved to Calera.

When we know that if Calera should build the court house and jail free, there will be thousands of dollars to be paid out of the taxes caused by such removal?

Are we to follow a man who has not been in the county but little over six months?

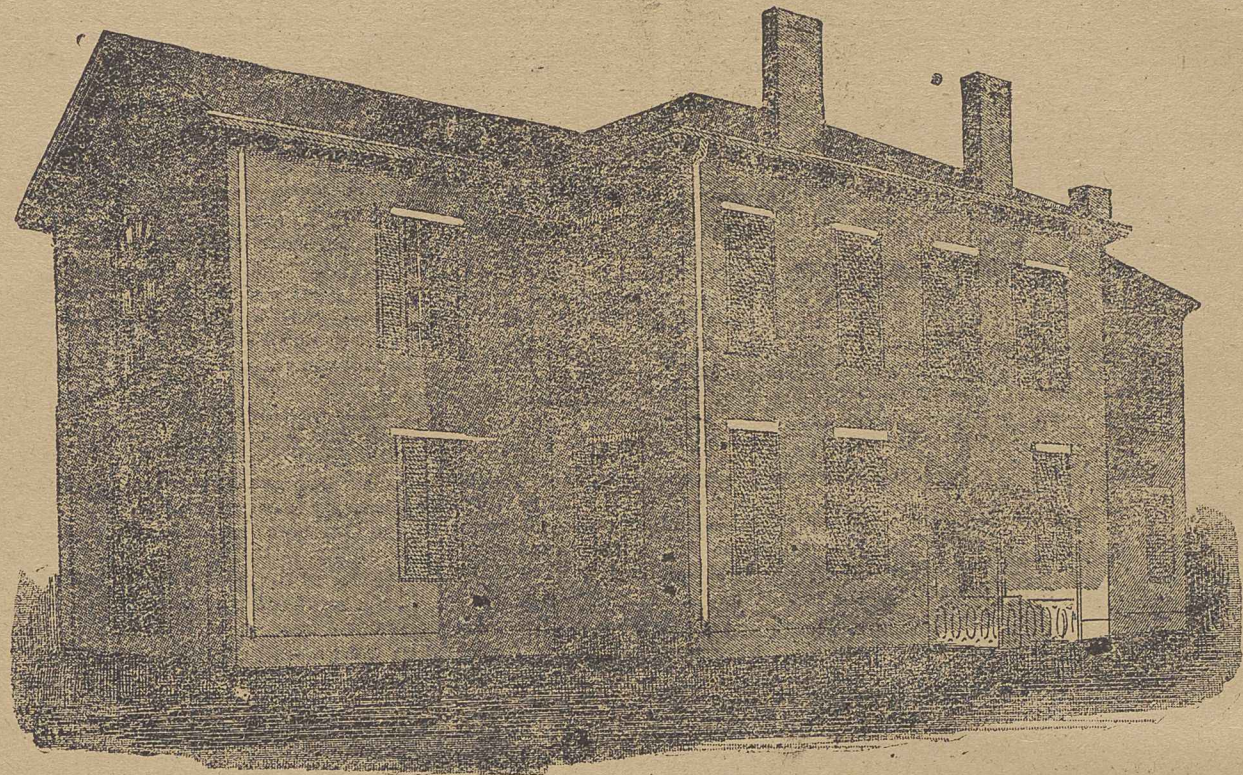
Then we see the names of some Montgomery gentlemen figuring very largely in this matter viz: Col. H. C. Tompkins, Jos. Goetter, Dave Weil and J. W. Dimmick. Why do these gentlemen figure so prominently with their nicely worded and very guarded promises to buy Calera bonds? The reason to my way of thinking, is that they would like for the people of Shelby to pay taxes to boom their property at Calera. It is generally understood that they own a large portion of Calera.

Col. Tompkins as a last resort has to call on Judge Brickell for an opinion, as to what a city can do. Well who is Judge Brickell? I guess your readers will not have to be told. They know him, and I guess Capt. R. F. Kolb knows him too. We have heard that Capt. Kolb was advised by him that he could hold the office of Commissioner of Agriculture, and upon Brickell's opinion, he went before the courts and every Supreme Judge decided that Brickell was wrong. So you see his opinion is not worth the paper it is written on, unless he can make the law, as we have been told he is the man who drew up the law so that there could be no contest in the last election, and I guess if the framers of the bill had gotten him to draw up the act authorizing an election for the permanent location of the county site, he would just have legislated Calera in, that is if Col. Tompkins had asked him.

Now Mr. Editor the time is short and I do hope that the people will not be deceived by such men as are trying to remove the county site, but will remember that if the county site remains at Columbiana there will be no court house debt, but if it is moved to Calera we are bound to heap up a large debt on the county.

Columbiana. No debt. Calera. A big debt. Which will you take? Columbiana with no bar-rooms and a \$3000 school building nearer the center of the county, in an elevated healthy place. Calera with three bar-rooms, a \$250 school building and in two and one half miles of the county line, and in a low wet place. Which will you take?

The Court House of Shelby County.



Built of Brick and Mortar and Not on Paper

AND IS GOOD FOR FIFTY YEARS,

And Best of All It Is PAID For.

This Is No Sentinel Sham But an Advocate Reality.

THE ABOVE IS A BONA FIDE PICTURE OF THE COURT HOUSE AS IT STANDS TODAY.

Ala. Dec. 20, 1893.
I am frequently asked why a part of the surplus in our county treasury can not be appropriated to our public schools. Now as you are familiar with legislative matters and once secured the passage of a bill of this kind, and knowing that we all, regardless of party affiliations, feel the same interest in the education of our children, I would be pleased to have your ideas on this very important matter.

Yours Truly,
E. O. Dawson,
County Sup't of Education.

Columbiana, Ala. Jan. 1st. 1894.
To E. O. Dawson, Esq.

Dear Sir:
Your letter to hand, of recent date enquiring as to the probability of getting an act through the legislature, appropriating a part of the surplus in the county treasury, towards supplementing the general fund for Educational purposes. In reply will say I had no trouble in getting the bill, referred to by you through the Legislature; that body is always composed of men who are willing to lend a helping hand in educating the rising generation, and I think I can safely say that there would be no trouble in passing a bill appropriating three or four thousand dollars, to educate the boys and girls of Shelby county; and it could not be appropriated to a better purpose. And unless the expenses of the county are increased, with the present rate of taxation, Shelby county can spare from two to four thousand per annum to supplement the general funds, and I am sure it is greatly needed, at this time, when the people are debt-ridden and unable to pay the tuition of their children.

Respectfully,
A. P. Longshore.

The Court House Safe.

A meeting of the citizens of Shelby county was held at the court house at Columbiana on Friday the 19th of January 1894, at 2 30 p. m. J. M. Crenshaw was elected chairman and A. W. Strickland secretary.

Judge J. S. Leeper, offered the following. Which after some discussion was adopted.

We the undersigned citizens of Shelby county hereby certify that we have made a careful and thorough examination of the court house building in Columbiana, Ala., and we give it as our honest opinion and candid belief that it is as safe a building as is in Shelby county. It is true that the new addition on the south side of the building, which is situated

the grand jury room has under the wall, an insect and a crack in no wise affects or weakens the building. Its connection to the old building is in fact perfectly sound and good. We have examined the building thoroughly and throughout, and it is in our opinion as good, safe, and comfortable a building for court house as we could get built. We also state that we have examined the record of the court of county commissioners thoroughly and we fail to find where the building was ever condemned by said court.

Isaac D. Mason, J. P. Adams, C. W. O'Hara, James Gould, G. J. Mason, Wm. R. A. Milner, E. T. Hunter, W. S. Elliott, W. S. Gould, J. W. Johnston, Henry Milner, Ed Liles, M. T. Horton, W. L. Davis, T. J. Weaver, J. P. Spencer, L. W. Chesler, J. S. Leeper, J. W. Porter, E. A. Bentley, J. R. White, A. W. Strickland, John T. Cromwell, J. H. Stone, W. A. Thompson, W. H. Wimpee, H. H. Parker, J. E. Adams, J. M. Spearman, J. W. Dykes, A. H. Weaver, T. W. Tinsley, Joseph Verchot.

Upon motion of I. D. Mason, the citizens in a body examined the building and to ascertain whether it was in a dangerous condition or not. The committee reported the building in good condition and a substantial building. On motion of J. R. White, a committee was appointed to examine the building and ascertain what it would cost to repair the building. The committee reported the building could be repaired for \$125 viz: E. L. Spencer, H. H. Parker, T. W. Tinsley, A. H. Weaver, James Spearman and Joseph Verchot.

Resolved, That after thoroughly examining the court house, and having found it of ample size, conveniently constructed, and absolutely safe, we are thoroughly convinced that it would be an imposition upon the tax-payers of Shelby county to remove the county site from Columbiana to Calera. Knowing as we do the utter inability of Calera legally to issue bonds, to the required amount to repair these buildings, even in their present shape. We value the county property as it stands in Columbiana at \$30,000.

Resolved Further that we earnestly appeal to the tax payers of Shelby county to look carefully into the proposition of Calera to make this county a present a new court house and jail in the event of the removal of the county site to that place. The county is today free from debt, and has nearly \$10,000 now in the treasury. Surely the people of the county who are now groaning under a heavy load of taxation will not vote a still heavier burden upon themselves, merely to gratify a few people living in Calera, nearly every one of whom will say in candor that it would be impossible for the city of Calera to carry out in good faith the promises made in order to obtain the county site.

H. 557.
of the people of the county of said county.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Alabama, that it shall be the duty of the probate judge of Shelby county, state of Alabama, to order an election to be held in said county on the first Monday in February 1894, for the purpose of permanently locating the county site of said county; and said election shall be held in the manner and under the same restrictions and penalties as are now provided by law for the election of members of the general assembly.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That each voter shall have written or printed on his ticket the name of the place at which he desires the county site to be permanently located, and it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to count and compare all the votes polled, and if any place shall have received a majority of the votes polled, they shall declare such place the permanent county site; but if no place shall have received a majority of all the votes polled, then it shall be the duty of the probate judge in like manner as before to order a second election to be held on the first Monday in May, 1894, at which election the vote shall be taken between the two places which shall have received the highest and the next highest vote at the first election and the majority of the votes cast at said election shall determine the question of the permanent location of the county site of Shelby county at the place which shall have received the majority of all the votes cast at said second election.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That if a majority of all the votes cast at either of the said elections shall determine the removal of the county site of said county from its present location, then in that event the court of county commissioners shall appoint a committee of said county whose duty it shall be to select the most suitable location for the court house and other public buildings within one mile of the place chosen as the permanent county site, and to receive by donation a fee simple title to and in any lot, or land so as to vest the title in the county of Shelby.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That in the event of the county site from the present location, then it shall be the duty of county commissioners to sell all the lands and other property at the present county site and to use the proceeds in the erection of the new buildings, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to execute deeds to said property; provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent said commissioners from using any of said property in the erection of the new buildings; provided, that in the event Calera is chosen in either of the elections, the court house shall remain at Columbiana until suitable public buildings have been erected by and at the expense of the city of Calera and accepted by the court of county commissioners of Shelby county.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That the managers and clerks of the election, provided for in this act, shall receive no compensation for their services in holding said election except the returning officer, who shall be entitled to the same compensation for their services as they are allowed in other elections.

Approved February 21, 1893.
Official: J. D. BARNON,
Secretary of State.

If Calera is chosen in this election as the county site, it will prove that the rich man's money controls the vote of the people, and we poor people had just as well give up and cease voting.

If you want the best county paper in the state, take the Advocate. Only \$1 a year.

Center Institute Snaps.

[Received too late for last week.]
As Xmas is over and the court house question on a boom, I think a line or two from Center Institute will not be out of order.

Our farmers are preparing for another crop of six or seven cent cotton.

Rain fell in great abundance here last week, and the roads have changed from bad to worse.

Our community are filled with music from the ring of the court house talk.

Boys what about those old out houses, especially that one that has the fodder in it.

Mr. Lonie Wilder has got to be high bailiff in beat eight.

Squire Wilder of Center Institute went to Columbiana last Thursday to toast the court house back with him to Center Institute, but owing to the roads he withdrew his proposition.

The white caps visited one of our citizens a few nights ago, and wanted him to move his washing, but we learn that he is boarding at the same place.

Miss Mattie E. Dodson returned home on the 22nd from a pleasant visit of two months in Tallapoosa, Co. She was heartily received by her fathers family and friends and especially, Mr. T. M. who is wearing a smile the length of a fence rail.

A. M.

Coalville Locals.

Editor Advocate: As I see nothing from our village in your last issue, I will give some dots for consideration.

The health of our community is very good at present.

Our farmers are making some preparations for another crop, and some are waiting the result of the court house election. Some seem to think that if the people of the county have no better commonsense than to move the county site into a whiskey grog shop. Everything was moving on very smoothly until some poor fellow has got a cricket in his head, and is actually trying to get some other fellow to vote for the court house to come to beat 8. Now gentlemen common sense will teach any one that this is only a Calera trick, as for my part I had rather have the court house at any other point in the county than Calera, for it is a certain fact that have to pay for the county public buildings. The people should study the question well, and let Calera drink her own whiskey.

UNCLE BEN.

The great trouble with all these gentlemen and those who are being misled into the belief that the Democratic party is not the place for Democrats.—Age-Herald.

You are wrong there, neighbor. The Democratic party is the very place for democrats. That is organized ballot-box-stuffing democrats. But we expect to show before this campaign is over that it is not the place for an honest man, who is opposed to fraud and corruption in politics, and who is in favor of an honest election and a fair count.

The principles of the Democratic party are the same they were a hundred years ago.—Age-Herald.

Then what the dickens have you been howling about Republican methods all these many years for? Gresham Lodge and Sherman are now the recognized leaders of your party in Congress. They have always been leaders in the Republican party and advocates of the Force Bill. They stand to day where they have always stood. Your party endorses them now and if there has been no change, you must have endorsed their views all the time while pretending to denounce them.

S. J. Evans
Calera, Ala.
DEALER IN
TOMBSTONES AND MONUMENTS.
All work done in an artistic and workman like manner.

Free COURSE BY MAIL, WITH THE
LEAVENWORTH
Business College.

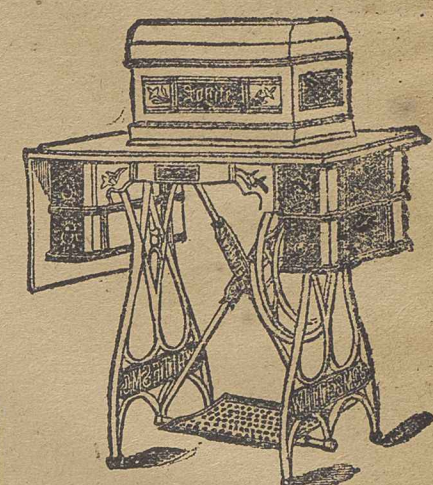
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Prof. F. J. VANDERBERG,
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IT HAS A RANGE OF WORK THAT MEETS ALL REQUIREMENTS, AND THEREFORE

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The proprietors of this Company are members of the Alliance, are well known to us, and we cheerfully recommend them.—W. S. MORGAN, Secretary National Reform Pres Association.

Send for catalogue (free) containing complete list of all desirable reform literature, song books, etc.

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By special arrangements with the Reform Book and News Co., orders may be sent to this office.

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Who has not seen a copy of Arthur's New Home Magazine of Philadelphia? "The best and cheapest illustrated monthly ever published in the English language." 1,500 pages for \$1.50.

Six Short Stories and splendid articles by best writers on all subjects of interest to women. Three months free if you take it now. Sample copy 10 cents.

PATENTS Obtained on easy terms. Send model or drawing and description to us and we will attend to the rest. EXAMINATIONS FREE. Established over thirty years. Address Louis Bagger & Co. ATTORNEYS, WASHINGTON, D. C. may 17-3m

LONGSHORE & BEAVERS, Attorney's And Counselor's At Law, Columbiana, Ala.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE courts of the district and in the Federal Courts and the Supreme Court of Alabama.

Oranges are grown in every continent of the world.

Notice No. 14,523.
Notice For Publication.

Land office at Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 14th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on January 25th 1894, viz: Rebecca J. May, Homestead entry, No. 21196, for the NW 1/4 of Sec. 4, tp. 24, north, of range 14, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Asa Roberson, of Shelby, Ala., Clinton S. Self, of Shelby Springs, Ala., Rufus McLeod, of Shelby Springs, Ala., Emery Barber, of Shelby, Ala. 12-18-6 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Delegates Selected to the State Convention.

A. P. Longshore, G. B. Dean, John Dykes, E. F. Vest, H. C. Taul, J. P. Pearson, S. J. Evans, L. W. Johnson, J. W. Pitts, Olie Cost, M. S. Wilson and B. L. Moore.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published - Every Wednesday.

Entered at the postoffice at Columbiana, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, JAN. 31, 1894.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

E. T. V. & G. Time Card.

Trains on the E. T. V. & G. railway arrive at Columbiana as follows:

NORTH BOUND.
No. 4, Mail and Express, - 12:22 p. m.
No. 24, Local Freight, - 2:30 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.
No. 5, Mail and Express, - 3:38 p. m.
No. 23, Local Freight, - 6:40 a. m.

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. L. F. Box, judge.

Chancery Court—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, chancellor.

County Court—Regular terms begin the second Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, judge.

R. Lester, spent Sunday on Yellow Leaf.

P. N. Gilbert, of beat 8, was in town Tuesday.

H. M. Norris, was on the sick list last week.

Read the new advertisements in another column.

Burr Nabors, of Montevallo, was in the city Monday.

N. A. Graham, of the Sentinel, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. Chapman Pitts, of Creswell, was in town Saturday.

Little Chester Brown, son of W. B. Brown, is quite sick.

Remember the Election next Monday, February the 5th.

Read in this paper how to get Fifty World's Fair Views free.

Ed Walls has retired from business, and is now helping the boys.

R. L. Montgomery and **H. C. DuBois** are taking in Longview this week.

Read the advertisement of the Richmond Seed Co., in another column.

W. W. Walls, of Birmingham, was in the city Monday visiting his family.

Mrs. and Mrs. C. J. Christian, of Shelby, was in town Sunday evening.

G. B. Dean, of Calera, was in the city Tuesday on professional business.

Mrs. Gardner of Childersburg, is visiting the family of B. L. Moore, this week.

Mr. J. H. Strickland, who has been sick for some time, we are glad to say is improving.

Dr. H. I. Williams had the misfortune last Friday night to get his horse badly hurt by a cow.

Mrs. H. A. Gregory and son **Freddie**, of Tuscaloosa, is visiting the family of Rev. T. K. Tierce this week.

Miss Lelia Parker who has been visiting relatives in Jemison for some time, returned home Saturday.

Johnston & White, have made some improvements on their store house, by having some new shelves put in.

We hope every one who owns a horse will read the advertisement of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company, of Elkhart, Indiana, appearing in this paper.

The sidewalk between town and depot is being handsomely remodeled by the citizens of Columbiana and is a great improvement to the town.

Miss Omie Baker, daughter of D. G. Baker, of Four Mile, died on Saturday the 27th, of Typhoid Fever. The Advocate extends sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family.

The registration for the election on the court house question will be under the old law before the old registrar. All who have not registered will go before the old registrar and register.

For Rent.

A good farm near Columbiana known as the Roper place, lately occupied by F. M. McEwen.

Call on, or address, W. B. Brown, Columbiana, Ala.

Mrs. J. H. Duran daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hardy S. Nelson, Sr., of this place, after a long and painful illness, died at her home in Calera on the 21st inst. She was a consistent member of the Methodist church and had been for a number of years. Her remains were brought to this place for interment on the next day.

The funeral services were conducted by Revs. C. L. Dobbs and T. K. Tierce. The Advocate extends its condolence to the grief stricken family and relatives.

Two Sad Deaths.

Within a week the angel of death has taken from our midst two fair young girls. Miss Ada Tucker, and Miss Omie Baker. Their parents are sad, but they should not be, for God giveth and God taketh away. To the fathers, mother, brother, and sisters, I would say, weep not, but prepare to meet them by and by, for as you pass through the valley of death, one by one, you will meet your Ada and your Omie pure and spotless ready to greet you as you come.

C. A. M.
Wilsonville, Ala.
Jan. 20th, 1894.

In Memoriam.

The sunlight falls aslant, the day dies in the west, the shadows skin on uncertain wing, and another has gone to his long rest. The daisies of Spring will bloom over the grave of one whose footsteps were haunted by the phantom, that men call "misfortune." Aye, he hath known sorrow.

Walter McGraw, loyal friend, brave soldier, true gentleman, that you were; your virtues are a monument more potent to speak, than the littered marble.

Before the war, young Mars. Walter was one of the bright lights of Shelby county. Handsome, talented, highborn, what jewels might he not have plucked from fames dazzling crown.

That was years ago. On Jan. 7th, Sunday morning, his brother Dr. A. E. McGraw returned with him from New Orleans, whither he had been summoned by telegram. The wanderer, longed for home. Alas, death followed with noiseless steps, and his days were numbered. Friends and relatives gathered about his bed; all that was nearest and dearest surrounded him. He called them all by name, and oh! the pathos with which he dwelt on his joy at being with them all once more. But it was not to last. On Wednesday he was prostrated with the third paralytic stroke, from which he never rallied. He passed peacefully away, on the evening of January 10, 1894. O! perplexing sorrowing world you shall never vex him more. The end and aim of life are God and Heaven, richly blest is he, for both are his.

"As modest as a woman, as proud as Lucifer" are the words of his boyhoods close comrade. He leaves to mourn his loss, a wife and five children, also a daughter by his first wife, who preceded him to the golden city.

To-day his sanctified spirit whispers you mourning ones, from the skies and bids you, "weep not." No Tears are for those who yet are treading life's thorny pathway, in the heart of the day. Weep not, pulseless the heart that perhaps was pierced with pain. Folded the hands that were used in kindly ministering. Sweet, sweet rest. Yet a little, and we shall go to him, hope on, toil on. The reward is compensation for every suffering.

close to the dust of her who loved him best. The winds shall sigh out the vesper hymns of the years, over the resting places of the sacred dead. Moons shall wax and wane, and by and by we shall fold the drapery of eternal silence about us, and sleep with them; Thrice blessed sleep, from which we shall wake together. For Christ hath redeemed us. Amen.

VINCENT, ALA. M. M. K.

A Whifful, Malicious Lie.

MR. EDITOR:—I understand it is being reported in certain portions of the county that I am in favor of the court house being removed from Columbiana to beat 8, and that the Shelby Iron Co., also favors this move. I want to say most positively that the report is absolutely false, and the man who started it is a liar. I desire to state further that the Shelby Iron Co. is strongly in favor of the county site remaining here. This is not heresy. I have it personally from the officials of said company. If Calera can't win without starting such infamous lies as the above, she deserves overwhelming defeat.

Respectfully,
JAMES H. PAGE.

The Great Mardi Gras Carnival At Mobile.

For this occasion the East Tenn. Va. & Georgia Ry. will sell excursion tickets from all points to Mobile and return at one and one third fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale Jan. 30th, to Feb. 5th, inclusive, good to return fifteen days from date of sale. Mobile the "Mother of Mystics" invites every body to come and join in the festivities. "Be joyful all ye visitors."

By order of "Felix Imperator."

For tickets and information call on the nearest Agent of the Company.

B. W. Wrenn, G. P. & T. A. Knoxville, Tenn.

L. A. Bell, D. P. A. Selma Ala.

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L. A. Bell, D. P. A. Selma, Ala.

B. W. Wrenn, G. P. & T. A. Knoxville, Tenn.

To Our Friends and Patrons.

As is known to the readers of The Advocate, we were burned out Tuesday night the 9th inst., our stock of goods being a total loss. We earnestly hope that every one of our customers will make an effort to settle his account in full, if possible. If you cannot pay all, help us all you can, as we sadly need the money. Thanking all our friends for their generous patronage and hoping they will come to our aid at once, we remain

Respectfully,
E. D. Hall & Co.

Election Notice.

The State of Alabama, Shelby County.

In the matter of permanently locating the county site of said county, be it remembered that on this, the 23rd day of December, 1893, at the Court House in said county, I, John S. Leeper, Probate Judge in and for said county and state, do hereby order that an election be held in said county at the respective voting places in said county on the first Monday in February, 1894, for the purpose of permanently locating the county site of said county. And said election shall be in the manner and under the same restrictions and penalties as are now provided by law for the election of members of the General Assembly. Done in pursuance and under and by virtue of "An Act" of the General Assembly of said state, approved February 21st, 1893, page 937 of the acts of Alabama, 1892-3.

JOHN S. LEEPER,
Probate Judge.

The State of Alabama, Shelby County.

Notice is hereby given that an Election will be held in and for said county at the respective voting places therein, on the first Monday in February, 1894, for the purpose of permanently locating the County Site of said county, as is provided for by an act of the General Assembly of said State, approved February 21, 1893—Acts of Alabama, 1892-3, page 937.

H. W. NELSON,
Sheriff of Shelby County.

The following managers and returning officers have been appointed for said election:

Beat 1—box 1, E B Nelson, John A West, Henry W Parker, Sheriff, returning officer, box 2, W A Walburn, W E Merrell, W G Hayes, J W Thompson, returning officer.

Beat 2—G E Abbott, Wm M Carden, Alf Merrell, Thos R Lovett, returning officer.

Beat 3—J M Huggins, N V McClinton, F H Hardy, Charles H Fields, returning officer.

Beat 4—box 1, Charles B West, George Munroe, E F Vest, James G Harris, returning officer. Box 2, Dr H W Harrison, E K Huey, John Cunningham, Joe McMullen returning officer.

Beat 5—John Harmon, Columbus Benton, W H Sturdivant, M N Howard, returning officer.

Beat 6—J D Ruffin, Wm D Lacy Thos Griffin, Dan Lambert, returning officer.

Beat 7—C B Elliott, Sr, W R Turman, M S Wilson, C E Hale, returning officer.

Beat 8—J S Ferrill, P N Gilbert, J W Phillips, E S Martin, returning officer.

Beat 9—J F Pope, E W Holland, John Roberson, Amos Daniel, returning officer.

Beat 10—D W Kidd, T G Florey, C N Pitts, M E Bates, returning officer.

Beat 11—J E Adams, A F Carden, F P Day, J A Mardis, returning officer.

Beat 12—W W Webb, R F Johnson, Andrew Wilson, Earl Cross, returning officer.

Beat 13—Rufus M DeShazo, J P Pearson, J M McLaughlin, Dave Lee, returning officer.

Beat 14—Thos H Baxley, Jobe Morgan, J L Vandiver, M V Lowery, returning officer.

Beat 16—C C Elliott, W M Seale, Dr A E McGraw, H I Adams, returning officer.

Beat 17—W S Cross, T D Padgett, Ollie Cost, A W Cost, returning officer.

JOHN S. LEEPER,
W. R. A. MILLER,
H. W. NELSON.

Prof. A. M. Burney.

President of Howard Female College, Gallatin Tenn.

Adds His Testimony as to the Benefits He Received From the Electropoise.

In answer to yours, allow me to say that in the month of April last I was induced by feeble health, superinduced by the second attack of la grippe, to use Electropoise.

Immediately after using it I felt a returning sense of vigor and my accustomed good health, and have been improving all the time since, and now regard my health as good as at any time in my life. As a sequence of la grippe I had muscular rheumatism from which I have not suffered any since I began to use the Electropoise.

My wife has been using the instrument recently, with very marked improvement, for general debility. Speaking from experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the instrument has wonderful curative effects.

A. M. Burney,
President Howard Female College,
Gallatin, Tenn., January 19 1893.
Science is a knowledge of facts. Some facts are not known to science. All the facts and principles now existing have existed from the beginning of things. Science discovers and classifies, but can neither destroy nor create. The Electropoise is a discovery, and is fast being classified.



With the only complete bicycle plant in the world, where every part of the machine is made from A to Z, is it any wonder that Victor Bicycles are acknowledged leaders? There's no bicycle like a Victor, and no plant so grandly complete as the one devoted exclusively to the manufacture of this king of wheels.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.
BOSTON, WASHINGTON, DENVER, SAN FRANCISCO.

TWO DAILY SOLID VESTIBULE TRAINS

WITH PULLMAN SLEEPERS

For Georgia & Florida.

Leave Cincinnati by Q & C. 7:00 P. M. 9:00 A. M.

Arrive Atlanta by E. T. V. & G. 11:10 A. M. 1:30 A. M.

Arrive Macon 1:34 P. M. 4:45 A. M.

Arrive Jacksonville, S. F. & W. Ry. 10:30 P. M. 1:15 P. M.

Arrive Brunswick, E. T. V. & G. 8:50 P. M. 11:59 A. M.

Arrive Savannah, S. F. & W. 9:47 P. M. 11:42 A. M.

R. W. WHEEN, General Passenger Agent, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

SEEDS! WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL & DIPLOMA.

My exhibit of Seeds and Garden Vegetables was awarded several Premiums and a Special Diploma by Piedmont Exposition Judges in 1891. Incouraged by this success, I sent a collection of Seeds to the World's Fair, and was awarded Medal and Diploma for best collection there. This is high endorsement, for the Seed must in competition with these great seed houses of this country, but mine got there beautifully. I have had experience with the various seeds offered the farmers, and my judgment says the collection below is the best. The collection is a choice selection of Garden Vegetable Seeds, and is gotten up with the idea of establishing a seed business: 28 papers (extra large) of choice Vegetable Seed: 1 package containing 200 Annuals (Flowers); 1 package of my Cotton "King's Improved"; 1 package of my Corn "King's Improved"—all postpaid for \$1.00. Circulars telling all about my Seed free.

Address: T. J. KING, Richmond, Va.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

Bo. 1. Farm Harness \$24.50

Bo. 2. Road Wagon \$27

Bo. 3. Wagon \$42

Bo. 4. Wagon \$43

Bo. 5. Wagon \$44

Bo. 6. Wagon \$45

Bo. 7. Wagon \$46

Bo. 8. Wagon \$47

Bo. 9. Wagon \$48

Bo. 10. Wagon \$49

Bo. 11. Wagon \$50

Bo. 12. Wagon \$51

Bo. 13. Wagon \$52

Bo. 14. Wagon \$53

Bo. 15. Wagon \$54

Bo. 16. Wagon \$55

Bo. 17. Wagon \$56

Bo. 18. Wagon \$57

Bo. 19. Wagon \$58

Bo. 20. Wagon \$59

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Bo. 22. Wagon \$61

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Bo. 48. Wagon \$87

Bo. 49. Wagon \$88

Bo. 50. Wagon \$89

Bo. 51. Wagon \$90

Bo. 52. Wagon \$91

Bo. 53. Wagon \$92

Bo. 54. Wagon \$93

Bo. 55. Wagon \$94

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

—PUBLISHED BY—

The Advocate Publishing Co.,

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA.

P. LONGSHORE, General Manager

Subscription Rates:

One Dollar a Year. Six Months, 50c. Three Months, 25c.

The publishers of the Advocate have made arrangements by which they can furnish

The People's Advocate and Constitution, both for \$1.50.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Pianos and Organs Bicycles and Typewriters for sale on Easy Payments.

Sheet Music 10c I Can and will save you money

IF SO WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

E. E. FORBES,

Anniston, Ala.,

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED

—THAT—

I HAVE LOCATED ON MY PLACE NEAR

MORGAN SCHOOL HOUSE.

IN A MEXICAN HOTEL.

Where Sleep Is Like the Death of the Very Wicked.

There is no denying that it is in the hotels that fate does her worst for you in Mexico, says a writer in a current magazine. A bedroom in one of them always suggests the expression "a spacious mausoleum." It is so large, so dim, so bare, and sleep there simulates death (the death of the very wicked more nearly than it does in other places). Twenty-five by twenty feet in size, the brown rafters showing far above one's head, with one window, huge, iron-grated, opening flush upon the sidewalk, such was the typical hotel bedroom in which the writer found himself one night in San Luis Potosi. Beggars, fruit sellers, and those merely interested in our personal—very personal—affairs stood on the sidewalk and watched us until we closed the solid wooden shutters, and left ourselves in a black, unventilated box. The stone floor was covered here and there with an ill-smelling carpet, and two narrow iron beds stood in remote corners, pure white, laced and frilled and piled up with bolsters of uncompromising hardness. A marvelous combination affair of Vienna bedstead held our hats, clothes, the inevitable cut-glass water bottles and highly illuminated tin basin and in the middle of the room was a black expanse of table. The feeblest of tallow candles in a quaint brass holder furnished our only light; but who could complain of a lack of modern conveniences when from the blue distances of the kaleidoscopic wall there gleamed imperceptibly the white button of an electric bell? A needless luxury it seemed when the "moso" who would, possibly, have answered it had we rung, was snoring on his palm mat in the patio, amid the flower-pots, water-jars, and donkeys, within kicking distance of our door.

The Name America.

The name of America for the newly discovered continent was first proposed in the little volume put forth at St. Die, in the Vosges, in the year 1507, by Waldseemüller, better known by the Helized form of his name, Hylacomius. Three or four editions of this treatise were published at St. Die before 1507, and a few years afterward an edition without date was printed at Lyons by Jean de la Place. All these editions are of extreme rarity, and probably that printed at Lyons is the rarest of all, though the library of the British Museum possesses two copies of it. It has never been suggested that any maps were engraved to accompany either of these editions, but it has always been supposed that the earliest map with the word "America" marked on the new-found world was the "Typus Orbis" engraved on wood for the "Enarrationes Johannis Camerti in C. Juli Solini Polyistoria," printed in Vienna in 1560 for Joannes Singrenius. In this map the new world is represented as a long island, on which is the inscription: "Anno 1497 hæc terra cum adjacentibus insulis inventa est per Columbum Ianuensem ex mandato regis Castellæ America provincia."

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last ten years, and have seen him perfectly honest in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him in his capacity as President of WEST & THURAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINMAN & MARTIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood, and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

216 Bus. S. Lbs. Oats From One Bus. Seed.

This remarkable, almost unheard-of, yield was reported to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., by Frank Winter, of Montana, who planted one bushel of Great Northern Oats, carefully tilled and irrigated same, and believes that in 1894 he can grow from one bushel of Great Northern Oats three hundred bushels. It is a wonderful offer. If you will, cut this out and send it with 5c postage to the above firm you will receive sample package of above oats and their mammoth farm seed catalogue.

The blue heaven is larger than all the clouds in it, and much more lasting.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Galacia, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives strength, aids digestion, tones the nervous system, creates appetite. The best tonic for nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

Liberalty consists less in giving much than in giving at the right moment.

Sudden changes of weather cause Throat Diseases. There is no more effective remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc., than Brown's Bronchial Remedy. Sold only in boxes. Price 5c. cents.

One seldom repents of having said too little, often having said too much.

Many persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and restores vitality. A splendid tonic for women and children.

It is laziness of mind which takes away the taste for good books.

A wonderful stomach corrector—Beecham's Pills. Beecham's no other. 25 cents a box.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES



Leslie C. Smith

After Diphtheria

His life hung as by a thread, strength failed him and his flesh blacked. Hood's Sarsaparilla purified his blood, built up his system, gave him strength and also benefited his carpal trouble." MRS. C. W. SMITH, Cambridge, Yt.

Hood's Pills are carefully prepared and are made of the best ingredients. Try a box.

BENNER'S RED AND BLACK PILLS

SURE CURE FOR Malaria, Ague, Chills and Fever. Sufferers, price, \$1. per box. Sold by all Druggists. Manufacturing Co. P. O. Box 2733, Buffalo, N.Y.

ALLIANCE READING.

Matters of Importance to the Order and to Those Who Believe in its Teachings.

Secretary Morton has sent out a pamphlet telling what he knows about hog raising. Morton is the finest hog that we have ever seen and he is the only one of the breed. He is feeding at the trough and no other hog can get near it.—*Farmers' Voice*.

It is some consolation that bladders are to be left on the free list in the new tariff schedule. That is correct. Let America have everything that has capacity to hold wind. If we haven't enough bladders in our own country, let pauper wind sacks come in from Europe free.—*Southern Mercury*.

The plutocrats say that members of the Alliance are always wanting something for nothing. The plutocrats are afflicted with the same disease. For several years they have been getting all the farmers make for very near nothing. The farmers want something for something rather than something for nothing.—*Etc.*

The state convention of the Farmers Alliance of New Jersey held recently copied this resolution: "Resolved, That we feel deeply humiliated by having the leading industry of the nation so greatly misrepresented in the department of agriculture, by a man whose mind is too narrow to grasp the dignity of his position. And when Secretary Morton attempts to insult the great body of producers before an industrial convention, he deserves our profound pity for his ignorance, if it be ignorance, and our unmeasured condemnation if he knew better."

CLASS LEGISLATION.

The *Evening Star*, Richmond's brightest daily paper, recently said: We fail to see either sense or justice in ridiculing farmers and denouncing them as hayseeds, Communists, Anarchists, etc., because of their advocacy of the Sub-Treasury scheme, when it is considered all right for the government to loan millions to bankers whenever they need money. In yesterday's Wall street report we are told that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis found that the consensus of opinion of all the leading bank presidents in New York, regardless of party, was that the government should be authorized to make them a short time loan or loans to the extent of at least \$50,000,000. And bankers are the loudest in denouncing the farmers. We confess we are ignorant; we know little of finance. But we are not such a fool as to call this a government of the people, when we know it is run solely in the interests of banks, railroads and other monopolies. To use a vulgarism, the people are "not in it."

POLK MONUMENT.

The following notice in *The Progressive Farmer* explains itself:

MR. EDITOR:—Please allow me to say to all the Alliance lodges and friends of Col. L. L. Polk, that *The Caucasian* has undertaken to raise by subscription a fund to build a Polk Monument. *The Caucasian* has made an appeal to other States to help, and has just received \$33,48 from Georgia contributed by a dozen or more Alliance. We expect to get help from many States, but let North Carolina reformers show our friends in other States that we are doing our part. In fact we could not wait for help, for North Carolina could build this monument alone. We could put up this monument and do it at once. Send in your contributions. *The Caucasian* will receipt to you for the amount and publish in *The Caucasian*.

Yours very truly,

MARION BUTLER.

RULES FOR FARMERS.

A writer in the *Farmers' Voice* thus delivers himself very interestingly: "It is not my desire to dictate rules for my neighbors. But the following are some of the rules I have followed for years, and I like them: Have a place for everything and have everything in its place, so that if you want it you can find it at midnight without a light. Be cheerful about the house and see that the boys help mother in every way possible. Subscribe for all the newspapers and periodicals that the family can read, even if it necessitates economy in some other direction. Light the home well at night so that the children will not think the farm home dreary. Have the children learn music. Nothing is a greater home winner than music. Never contract a debt that you cannot certainly see the way clear to pay. House all the farm machinery as soon as you are done using it. Keep no more stock than you can keep well. Join a farmers' organization, attend its meetings regularly and work for its success. Attend church every Sunday and see that the minister does not starve. Determine that the children shall have a better education than the father has. Strive to improve the methods of farming each year. Study the markets, for half the battle is to know when, where and how to sell your products. Study public questions and vote not as the party demands, but as your interests require. Be a self-respecting, independent American citizen, and realize that the farmer is the most useful factor of civilized society."

THEY MUST GO BACK TO SILVER.

A special from London to the *New York World* some days ago strongly intimates that India must remonetize silver. It said:

The event of the week in London which is of the most importance to the United States was the bill practically adopted in parliament last Tuesday authorizing the Indian government to borrow \$50,000,000 to meet maturing obligations between now and March.

The importance of this to the United States lies in the frank admission that, so far at least, the experiment of closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver has completely failed to achieve what that closing was meant to achieve—that is, the maintaining of the value of the rupee.

"The London morning journals of both parties and the weekly financial newspapers published today unite in declaring that the situation in India is most critical, and the Manchester Guardian representing the vast Lancashire interests, very bluntly intimates that if President Cleveland insists on the conference for establishing an international agreement, as he asks in his message for power to do, England must be prepared to assume a much more complaisant attitude than at Brussels."

"The present situation in India may be briefly stated thus: The Indian Government holds at home a large amount in silver to pay gold debts in England. To pay these debts now in silver at present prices would entail a loss which, as *The Times* says, would be 'so large as would cause the most serious financial embarrassment.' Therefore, India is obliged to borrow enough to tide over the present emergency, hoping for either a radical improvement in Indian affairs or the appreciation in value of silver before the new debt falls due."

"All the financial papers today express disbelief that either of these conditions is to be hoped for, and they substantially agree with the *Manchester Guardian*, summing up its argument, intimates that this solution must be speedily adopted."

"The Indian, the American and the British government," it says, "have the ability in themselves alone, and unaided by any other power, to solve the problem once forever and to dictate the monetary system of the world. Both the Indian and the United States governments desire the bimetallic solution which has been advocated by all the ablest finance ministers of India approved by scientific economists throughout the world and by an increasing number of the most responsible capitalists, bankers and financiers in London, and has been declared feasible and desirable by a majority of a royal commission appointed to investigate the question."

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

Your Uncle Samuel has issued \$50,000,000 more interest bearing bonds for the benefit of your other uncle, John Bull. And there were men in Washington dishonest enough to agree to the proposition.

Industries will not revive under the influence of falling prices. Prices will continue to fall as long as the money volume is contracting, and it will not expand with a gold-mono-metallic basis.—*Brooklyn, Mass., Diamond*.

While the democratic party is struggling with the problem of maintaining a party between gold and silver, the people are making up their minds to establish a party between common sense and their way of voting.—*Tennessee Populist*.

A party that has full control of the government for nearly nine months and utterly refuses to give relief to the people ought to be kicked out unceremoniously. It won't help matters, however, to again elevate to power a party as equally notorious for its inefficiency.—*Missouri World*.

The *Ruralist* compiles the vote of eight States from the official returns of the recent election. The result shows a falling off in the vote of the two old parties of 513,000, while the People's party has a net increase over last year of 73,000. From the figures we learn that many people did not vote at all in November last.

President Cleveland went down the Potomac duck hunting during the holidays. We do not object to the President's taking a little recreation, but do think he ought to have issued another of his special messages to Congress, telling the people that with his return from the hunt would come "good times" and "a restoration of confidence." The people naturally expect more great big national lies from headquarters.—*Progressive Farmer*.

May the Lord be merciful to the poor fool who says the People's party is dying. This has not been less than fifty new Populist papers established throughout the country since the November election, and more coming every day. The Populists were never more earnest and enthusiastic than they are to-day, and the logic of events was never more clearly in their favor. The cause never had so many papers, and at no time ever put out so much reform literature as today, and this literature was never more willingly received or eagerly sought by people generally than to-day. Talk of the People's party dying! He who believes such rot must be silly indeed.—*Etc.*

FLOUNDERING.

Our eyes will be opened, and it is periods of distress like the present that will clear our sight and inflame our invention. To-day the city of Boston, the boasted Athens of the New World, is staggering under the problem of what shall be done to prevent the utter destitution and starvation of 40,000 laborers and their families. Fifty years from now we predict that the Athens of that day will look back with pity and yet with a smile at the floundering of the city of '93. It is possible, it will be said, that the Athens of the 19th century was actually embarrassed and bewailing over its possession of 40,000 man power of unused capital! As well might the bonanza king mourn over the overflow of his strong box. The capital was at hand. It was crying for employment, and yet it seemed that nobody knew what to do with it except by begging for the extension of charity.—*Boston Traveller*.

WILL BE A GREAT CONTEST.

The war is on! The thousands of selfish interests that have been fastening to our body politic for many years, are forming in solid phalanx for the fight. On one hand are the people whose very vitals have been sucked dry in order that the privileged might revel in luxury. On the other side stand the privileged classes, who will fight for their privileges until the last one has gone down. It will be a great and perhaps awful contest, for by it

known that the privileged classes believe in the enforcement of the law only so long as those laws are framed to suit them. It will be a great fight on the right of men to get full value for their money. We of the producing class work for low wages and pay high prices for the necessities of life. The privileged classes, through the assistance of government, get high prices for the things that have been made at low wages. Thus, all the milk in the country flows to them, while we get the husks. It will be a great fight. In the end the common people will win, and the trusts and other iniquitous designs to rob the laborers of the fruits of their toil will go to the wall. But it will be a great fight.—*Etc.*

ENDORSE THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

The following resolutions were adopted by the People's Party of Richmond county, Ga., at a recent meeting: "Recognizing the general depression and stagnation of business and industries throughout the length and breadth of our country, which is causing enforced idleness of hundreds of thousands of workmen, bringing a wide spirit of discontent, distress and suffering to millions of men, women and children, and further robbing them of a living, which fearful condition is due to a vicious and corrupt legislation upon finances, the repeal of the Sherman law and the golding policy of the present democratic-republican administration, therefore, be it resolved 1. That we endorse the national platform of the people's party as formulated and adopted at Omaha July 4, 1892. Resolved 2, That we endorse the state platform as outlined in the People's Party Paper. Resolved 3, That we most emphatically condemn the election methods of Augusta and Richmond county as practiced by the democratic party in debauching the ballot box by bribery, whisky, numberless repeating of voters and ward heeling and voting of fictitious and other men's names. Resolved 4, That we call on all good citizens to aid in correcting this evil and obtaining a pure ballot and elective system."

REFORM AS REFORM IS.

Just before the adjournment of the 52nd congress, which was republican in the senate and democratic in the lower house, some gentlemanly congressman introduced a bill to allow each congressman \$1,200 in addition to his regular salary "for clerk hire." It went through with a whoop. Some of the congressmen have a clerk, while others are too honest(?) to impose on the government and simply draw the salary of the clerk themselves.

Well, time went on, as she always does, until the extra session met last August. The election of '92 had changed the political complexion of both branches of congress. There was a clear working majority in the senate and 104 majority in the house. King Cleveland used his official good on them until the Sherman law was repealed and silver demonetized. Then he said: "Boys, you have obeyed me, now you may go home and rest until the time for the regular session, which is December." Then the great(?) reform congressmen, with passes in their pockets and sin in their hearts, decided to make another haul. The law allows them 10 cents mileage for each session of congress—10 cents each way, from their homes to Washington and return. Be it known that railroads only charge from two to three cents a mile, but congress pays itself 10 cents per mile, making from two to three hundred per cent profit. But there was no law to collect mileage for extra sessions. So they passed the urgency deficiency bill. That bill has been examined and it turns out that the \$175,000 appropriated was not for any government expenses, but for mileage for the congressmen. This was in the year 1893 a Democratic senate and a Democratic house did something never attempted even by the Republicans. They drew \$350,000 for mileage when they were only entitled to mileage for one trip each way, or \$175,000. In other words, they drew 40 cents for each mile traveled when it only cost them 12 cents, making a clear profit of 28 cents per mile. That may suit some people, but we call it downright rascality.—*Progressive Farmer*.

MISSISSIPPI ITEMS.

The announcement of the resignation of Senator Walthall was received in Mississippi with sincere regret.

Mr. Charles Newsome of DeKalb, Miss., has leased the Columbus Citizen and will begin its publication at once.

The trial of the notorious Swanson case, is in progress at Jackson. He is now being tried for the killing of policeman Guice.

It is announced that Governor Stone will be one of the candidates for Senator to fill the unexpired term of Senator Walthall.

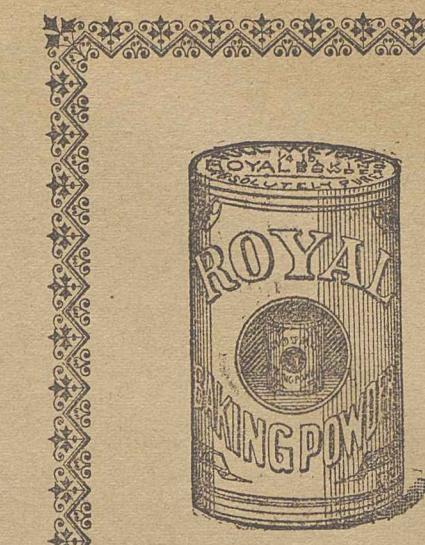
John H. Miller one of the most extensive planters of Marshall county, and his wife, died within one week, almost to the hour.

W. L. Brown who was badly crushed by a car on the Georgia Pacific railroad at Columbus, a few days ago, is dead. His home is in New York.

A contractor named Roberts who lived in Memphis, and who had charge of a levee camp near Friars Point, Miss., was killed a few days since by a negro who applied for work but failed to get it.

Greenville Talley, of Red Banks, while driving with Miss Eva Boone, of Holley Springs to an entertainment, near Red Banks, his horse became frightened and threw him out of the car. Mr. Talley had both thighs broken and is in a serious condition. Miss Boone escaped unhurt.

The Soldiers' Home bill was defeated in the house by a vote of 65 to 45. The reason given by the opponents of the measure that the state was in no condition to create sources of expense and that there was no crying necessity for the measure. Numerous representatives stated that there was not a soldier in their county who would go to the home and they did not know one who would. To break the force of the rejection an increase of \$7,500 was appropriated to the present pension fund.



TURNED BACK BY A FLY.

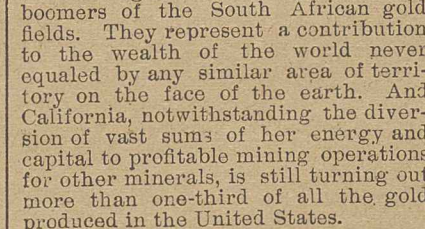
Little Insects Cause Lobengula's Army to Retreat.

Probably never before the Matabele war has it happened that the retreat of an army and a king was stopped by a fly, and its very strangeness gives the fact a peculiar interest. When Lobengula was lately defeated by the English he retreated, intending to cross the Zambesi river and take refuge in the swampy country thereabout. All went well until he reached the "tsetse fly country," when he was forced to turn back and again face his enemies. The fly in this country stings and although it is harmless to men, mules and goats, yet horses and cattle always perish under its attacks. Lobengula and his followers could not penetrate the fly country without leaving their cattle behind, and if this were done they would starve for lack of food. The formidable tsetse is a trifle larger than our house fly and is striped yellow and black. Through a horny proboscis it injects a poison into its victims. The tsetse's sting produces no immediate effect, but in a few days there appears an exudation for about half an inch around the puncture. The eyes and nose begin to run. The skin quivers as if with cold, and swelling under the jaw occurs. The animal grows thin and weak, until it is little more than a skeleton. It may live in that condition for months, but death always occurs eventually. It is a peculiar fact that the stronger and healthier the bitten animal is the sooner its death will result from the tsetse's sting. The very strong animals are also afflicted usually with staggering and blindness. Sometimes swarms of these flies attack a horse. The horse usually dies within a week, and if the body is opened his blood is found much reduced in quantity and there are signs of disease in the lungs and liver.

California's Rich Gold Fields.

Expert miners predict that the new South African gold fields will prove richer even than California's. This seems hard to believe when the immense amount of the precious metal yielded by California is considered. The gold produced in that State since 1850 exceeds \$1,250,000,000, and the yield at present amounts to about \$13,000,000 a year, or perhaps \$7,000,000 more than that of any other State. The output has decreased somewhat in recent years, but the decline is due, not to any general exhaustion of the territory, but to the suspension of the hydraulic mines, which of themselves turned out something like \$10,000,000 annually.

These figures set a high mark for bonanza of the South African gold fields. They represent a contribution to the wealth of the world never equaled by any similar area of territory on the face of the earth. And California, notwithstanding the diversion of vast sums of her energy and capital to profitable mining operations for other minerals, is still turning out more than one-third of all the gold produced in the United States.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

DURING hard times consumers cannot afford to experiment with inferior, cheap brands of baking powder. It is NOW that the great strength and purity of the ROYAL stand out as a friend in need to those who desire to practise Economy in the Kitchen. Each spoonful does its perfect work. Its increasing sale bears witness that it is a necessity to the prudent—it goes further.

N. B. Grocers say that every dollar invested in Royal Baking Powder is worth a dollar the world over, that it does not consume their capital in dead stock, because it is the great favorite, and sells through all times and seasons.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Another Great Ship Canal.

The great canal between the North and Baltic seas is fast approaching completion, and the engineers say that it will be opened without fail next year. It has no locks or sluices along its course, but at each end there are gates regulating the water level in the canal. The average level will be the same as that in the Baltic. The bed of the canal is 27 feet below normal water level and it has a bottom width of 66 yards. The slope of the sides is either two to one or three to one, and the least depth of water is to be about 18 feet deep. The Baltic trading steamers generally draw less water than this minimum and are of such a beam that they can easily pass in the canal. The greatest amount of curvature is made with a radius of 3,000 feet, and 63 per cent. of the canal is straight. During the summer about 5,000 men have been at work on the great ditch, and up to the present time about 100,000 cubic yards of excavation have been completed at an expense of about \$17,500,000. The entire cost of the canal is estimated at \$30,000,000, of which sum Prussia contributes \$12,500,000 and the German Empire the balance.

Stray Leaves.

"I understand," said Mrs. Connors, as she swept into her seat at the academy of music, "that Herr Sopolskiss is to play to night."

"Ain't that nice?" responded Mrs. Parvenue. "He's a regular—master-piece on the fiddle, I understand."

"Ahem! yes! had you heard that he has a Stradivarius?"

"No! is it possible?"

"I heard so."

"Where did the poor fellow get it?"

"They say he got it a year or two ago on the continent."

"Well, that's awful. Can't nothing be done for him? It seems as if the cholera and all them dreadful diseases comes from those dirty foreign places."

Mrs. Connors's face is a nocturne in black and yellow.

MOTHERS

and those soon to become mothers, should know that Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for the cure of all diseases of the female system, is the best remedy for the child-birth of its tortures, terrors and dangers to both mother and child, by aiding nature in preparing the system for parturition. They are "labor" and the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes the secretion of abundance of nourishment for the child.

Mrs. DORA A. GUTHRIE, of Oakley, Overton Co., Tenn., writes: "When I began taking your 'Favorite Prescription' I was almost to stand on my feet without suffering almost to death. Now I do all my household work, cooking, sewing and everything for my family of eight. I am stronger now than I have been in six years. Your 'Favorite Prescription' is the best to take before confinement, or at least it proved so with me. I never suffered as little as any of my children as I did with my last, with any of my children as I did with my last, and she is the healthiest we've got. Have induced several to try your 'Favorite Prescription,' and it has proved good for them."

W. L. DOUGLAS'S SHOE equals custom work, costing from \$4 to \$5, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitutes. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalogue* containing instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

SWISS LOZENGES, for curing Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, &c. Price, 25c a box. By mail, 50c. Sold by all Druggists, &c. J. & C. W. & George S. S., Philadelphia, Penn.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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"German Syrup"

I simply state that I am Druggist and Postmaster here and am therefore in a position to judge. I have tried many Cough Syrups but for ten years past have found nothing equal to Boschee's German Syrup. I have given it to my baby for Croup with the most satisfactory results. Every mother should have it. J. H. HOBBS, Druggist and Postmaster, Moffat, Texas. We present facts, living facts, of to-day Boschee's German Syrup gives strength to the body. Take no substitute.

CURES RISING BREAST

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest offered child-curing woman. I have been a mother for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used, accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone.

MRS. M. M. BURNETT, Montgomery, Ala. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

McELREES' WINE OF CARDUI.

